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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, overcast with rain and wind. Temp. 34 (24-48). LONDON: Friday, cloudy with rain and wind. Temp. 32 (24-48). CHICAGO: Friday, overcast with rain and wind. Temp. 34 (24-48). NEW YORK: Friday, overcast with rain and wind. Temp. 34 (24-48).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14



Harrison A. Williams Jr.

## Williams Resigns His Senate Seat

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Harrison A. Williams Jr. resigned Thursday from the Senate with an emotional speech to his 99 colleagues, and thus avoided the virtual certainty that he would be expelled for his Abscam activities.

"I have fought a good fight," said Sen. Williams, 62, a New Jersey Democrat who held his seat for 23 years. "I have kept the faith. I go out in good health and in good spirit."

Sen. Williams was convicted in May of bribery and conspiracy. He had been accused of offering to use his influence in a mining venture in exchange for a \$100,000 loan from an undercover FBI agent posing as an Arab sheikh. He was sentenced to three years in prison and a \$50,000 fine.

Thursday at 2 p.m., at the end of a 23-minute statement, Sen. Williams bade farewell. "I thank the Senate as I announce my intention to resign. I have made that decision," Sen. Williams said. "I feel no stain. I feel strengthened. I thank you all."

He sat down, the chamber in silence. Then papers rustled and the galleries emptied.

In a speech sprinkled with Biblical references, Sen. Williams said, "I believe time, history and Almighty God will vindicate me and the principles I have fought for in the Senate and I will be vindicated before the people of our land."

Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Senate majority leader, immediately said, "We have witnessed a brave and courageous act."

Sen. Baker, a Republican, had planned to force a vote in the early afternoon on a motion to censure Sen. Williams. That motion was expected to fail. He then was to move toward an expulsion vote.

A move to impose a lesser penalty of censure, sponsored by Sen. Alan Cranston of California, the assistant minority leader, appeared sure to fail. Adoption of that penalty would have allowed Sen. Williams to retain his Senate seat.

**Sorrow and Resolve**  
"I leave with sorrow but with resolve, too," Sen. Williams said, vowing to pursue his fight for exoneration through the federal appeals courts.

"It is not only Pete Williams that stands accused or indicted, it is all of us, the entire Senate," he said. "However you may view my conduct, it did not warrant the severest degree of discipline."

By abandoning his battle to keep his Senate seat, Sen. Williams averted the likelihood of becoming the first senator to be expelled since the Civil War — and the first on charges of bribery.

Sen. Williams' resignation will not have any effect on his \$45,000 annual Senate pension, health benefits, life insurance or any other benefits to which a former senator is entitled, according to William F. Hildenbrand, secretary of the Senate.

## Britain to Purchase New U.S. Tridents For Nuclear Force

By Leonard Downie Jr.

WASHINGTON — The government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced Thursday its controversial decision to buy the advanced Trident-2 submarine-launched, long-range nuclear missile system to modernize Britain's independent nuclear deterrent beginning in the 1990s.

The move supersedes an earlier agreement to buy the less expensive Trident-1.

After the decision was formally approved by Mrs. Thatcher's Cabinet on Thursday morning, Defense Minister John Nott told Parliament the Reagan administration was enabling Britain to buy the system on "advantageous" terms for about \$13.5 billion. He said this would consume less than \$1 billion a year of Britain's annual military budget of more than \$25 billion.

But British critics of the Trident, including most opposition political leaders and some military experts, contend the cost will be much greater and take money away from Britain's steadily shrinking conventional defenses. With the bulk of the spending for Trident not scheduled to begin until after the next national election, in 1983 or 1984, they have urged that it be canceled if there is a change in government.

John Silkin, the opposition defense spokesman, told Parliament his Labor Party "will cancel the Trident project" if it replaces Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives. David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, also indicated that the electoral alliance of the Liberals and new Social Democratic Party would do the same thing if it gained power.

**Healey Statement**  
Labor's deputy leader and foreign affairs spokesman, Denis Healey, a former defense minister who is considered the party's staunchest supporter of the NATO alliance, told a group of American reporters Thursday that Trident-2, or D-2, provides "far more nuclear capacity than we need and costs so much more that it takes money from our other defense needs."

"Our independent nuclear deterrent has been worth a good deal to Britain," Mr. Healey added, pointing out that its present Polaris submarine-based system will be in service another 15 years. "But the time is coming when it would just be too expensive."

Similar controversy followed Mrs. Thatcher's decision in 1980 to buy the smaller, less sophisticated Trident-1, or C-4, system to replace Polaris. After President Reagan decided last year to switch from Trident-1 to Trident-2 for the U.S. Navy, Mr. Nott and Mrs. Thatcher decided to go along despite the greater cost of the Trident-2's more advanced technology and larger missiles and submarines.

Under an agreement negotiated by Mr. Nott and U.S. Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, Britain will build the four nuclear-powered submarines and the nuclear warheads it needs for the U.S.-made Trident-2 missiles. Mr. Weinberger also agreed to waive "buy American" rules to permit British contractors to compete on the same terms as U.S. firms for subcontracts to build components for both the British and U.S. Trident systems.

**Air-Defense Manning**  
In addition, Mr. Weinberger agreed to a fixed research and development fee and waived other charges in exchange for British manning of Rapier air defenses around U.S. Air Force bases in Britain. Mr. Weinberger's letter of understanding to Mr. Nott adds that Britain will be expected to use money it saves from this arrangement "to reinforce its efforts to upgrade its conventional defenses."

"The U.S. government is selling Trident D-2 to us on more advantageous terms than Trident C-4," Mr. Nott told Parliament, which

must also approve the Trident deal. He said the terms "protect us completely from development cost escalation."

Mr. Reagan, in his letter of agreement to Mrs. Thatcher, said his readiness to provide Trident-2 on favorable terms "is a demonstration of the great importance which the U.S. government attaches to the maintenance by the United Kingdom of an independent deterrent capability."

[In Washington, Larry Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said the British decision on the Trident-2 system was made in order to "maintain commonality with the United States Navy," The Associated Press reported.]

"[Although the performance of the Trident-1 was adequate for British purposes, there would be a long-term logistic and cost penalty associated with the uniqueness of the system once the United States Navy made the transition to the Trident-2 missile," he said in a statement.]

**Government's Argument**

Mr. Nott said the Thatcher government "remains convinced that no other choice but Trident will provide a credible nuclear deterrent into the year 2000 and beyond. No other use of our resources could possibly contribute as much to our security and the deterrent strength of NATO as a whole."

Responding to critics who argue that Britain can no longer afford an independent nuclear deterrent or should seek a less expensive alternative to Trident, Mr. Nott said, "To choose a system lacking in credibility to an aggressor, or still more to abandon unilaterally a capability we have now maintained for three decades, would be a futile gesture that would serve to increase rather than diminish the risk of war."

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President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador is surrounded by youngsters in San Salvador, while campaigning for the March 28 election.

## Divided, Wounded Catholic Church Laments Violence in El Salvador

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

ZARAGOSA, El Salvador — The Rev. Kenneth Myers, a Cleveland native, stands rather stiffly as some of the younger orphans in the shelter he runs here shove each other for a chance to hug one of his legs.

Wading through the children, he pats each one briefly. There are 180 orphans here from all over El Salvador, their parents killed in the civil war between leftists and the military-backed government.

El Salvador's Roman Catholic Church is in the middle of everything, running orphanages and refugee camps, food and medical dispensaries, an office to trace the dead and other services that keep it close to the war. Some parts of the church are close to the ruling junta members, and there are priests with the guerrillas in the mountains.

Some say the church here, and throughout Latin America, knows

everything; if not through the confessional, then through spies. So it must mean something that the church is deeply divided both on the causes of the war and on what to do about ending it.

**Divisions Muted**

Recently, however, a four-member hierarchy of bishops has muted its divisions in favor of a united cry of anguish over the human suffering. Protests against government human rights abuses are joined with outrage over leftist violence. The effect has been to soften the church image as a strong critic of the government.

"The church is moving out of the political arena," said a European diplomat. "It is listening to Rome."

But the church acts on many levels. Priests such as the Rev. Myers, whether of the left, right or center, said in interviews during the past three weeks that their opinions of the problems here, their daily la-

bor and their counsel to the people have not changed much during the past two years, despite shifts by their leaders.

"We do what is necessary, no matter what the bishops say," said an activist priest. "How do you think the church has survived for 2,000 years?"

For generations in El Salvador, illiterate peasants were drafted into the army, given guns and about \$10 a month, and were sent out to represent the authority of the state in hundreds of rural settlements. The only counterweight to their often brutal rule was the local parish priest.

"The church here has always been political, really by default of any other institution," said a Jesuit who is critical of the government.

The priests split into three groups: those who sided with the armed forces and the landed gentry in ruling, those who fostered resistance and the vast majority

## West Germany Gives New Loans To Soviet Union

BONN — West Germany revealed Thursday that it recently approved large credit guarantees for exports to the Soviet Union, and diplomats said it was clear that Bonn was doing business as usual with Moscow despite the Polish situation.

The Economics Ministry said that 1.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$517 million) in state-backed guarantees on exports to the Soviet Union had been approved since NATO countries declared Jan. 11 that they held Moscow responsible for the crisis in Poland and threatened economic sanctions unless military rule there was eased.

The ministry added that a further 300 million DM in export guarantees had been received, preliminary approval since mid-January.

The figures are normally secret and no direct comparisons were available for the level of guarantees approved in the same period of 1981.

A ministry spokesman said the Brussels resolution applied only to Poland and that there was no NATO policy to halt credits to the Soviet Union.

**Question in Parliament**

The figures were made available following a parliamentary question from a conservative deputy, Hans Huys. He accused the government of violating the spirit of the NATO declaration calling on members to examine the course of economic and commercial relations with the Soviet Union.

East-West trade experts said West Germany was considering raising interest rates and shortening the life of credits to the Soviet Union, its largest trading partner in the Eastern bloc, but that it wanted broad Western backing for any such move.

Western diplomats said the volume of credit this year made clear that Bonn had pursued a business-as-usual policy with Moscow since the Brussels meeting. "They might even be trying to put through as much credit as possible before the hatch shuts," a diplomat said.

A U.S. delegation, led by Undersecretary of State James L. Buckley, will discuss East-West trade and related credits with West German government officials here Monday, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said.

The spokesman added that the pipeline project to bring Siberian natural gas to Western Europe was not expected to figure in the discussions.

**List Cut in Half**

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Economic Community, which announced with fanfare a cut in Soviet imports because of the imposition of martial law in Poland, has quietly cut the sanctions list in half, sources said Thursday.

Instead of reducing Soviet imports by about 3.5 percent this year as suggested by Common Market executives, the 10 countries in the trade bloc will cut them by about 1.35 percent, the sources said.

Instead of raising or imposing quotas on about 100 goods, the EEC will restrict about 50 goods, the sources said.

A final decision may be made on Monday at a meeting of finance ministers from the member countries, but the general outline of the final package was approved this week by delegates in Brussels, the sources said.

**Sign of Displeasure**

No list of products was released and officials of the executive commission who announced the original sanctions decision refused to comment on the cutbacks.

The Common Market voted Feb. 23 to impose restrictions on Soviet imports, in what Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington of Britain called a signal of displeasure with Soviet involvement in the martial law crackdown in Poland.

The idea was to reduce Soviet sales in Europe without hurting the economies of the Common Market countries.

The original list included diamonds, delicacies, furs, automobiles and other food, raw materials and manufactures. Examples of some of the goods dropped from the list were said to be packaged fish, removed at French request and agricultural machinery, removed at West German request.

Since the decision last month, officials have said that the signal to the Soviet Union was more important than the actual economic impact of the decision.

"The figures in themselves are not the most important aspect," a commission trade adviser, Louis Kawan, said when the original commission proposals were made.

"What's important is that for the first time in 40 years there is a proposal to cut trade with the Soviet Union, not expand it," the trade advisers said. "This is a turning point."

## Panel Urges UN Probe of Polish Rights

By Iain Guest

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — After several hours of tense and angry debate, the United Nations Human Rights Commission has voted to call on the UN secretary-general to order an investigation into the human rights situation in Poland.

The resolution, passed here late Wednesday evening, calls on Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar to appoint an emissary to spend five working days in Poland before reporting back at next year's session of the commission.

It is the first such action taken by the commission involving an East European country since it was set up in the 1940s. It was taken on the basis of a West European proposal and accepted by 19 delegations on the 43-member commission, with 13 opposed.

The vote was immediately denounced by the chief of the Polish delegation, Adam Lopatka, as "unlawful, null and void, politically harmful, and morally two-faced." Mr. Lopatka, a professor of international law who advised the Polish government during the Gdansk negotiations that led to the legalization of the Solidarity trade union, stated bluntly that the government would not cooperate with the UN inquiry.

**A Night of Honesty**

Western delegations were jubilant at the outcome. Michael Novak, the chief U.S. delegate, described it as a "night of honesty and courage, a great moment for the conscience of the United Nations."

"There is no corner of the world in which the Human Rights Commission now fears to look," he said.

The vote divided the nonaligned delegations, which make up the majority of the commission. Eight joined the 10 Western nations, plus Japan, in voting in favor. They were: Senegal, Togo, Uruguay, Fiji, Costa Rica, Peru, Mexico and the Philippines. Seven voted with the East Europeans to oppose it: Syria, Ethiopia, India, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Cuba.

Nine other Third World delegations abstained, and China, although present, did not cast a vote.

The U.S. pleasure at the outcome contrasted with its reaction to votes on Central America on Thursday morning. The United States opposed a Mexican resolution calling on the government of El Salvador to negotiate immediately with its opponents. The

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Krakow Paper Loses Its Liveliness — and Readers — to Martial Law

By Michael Dobbs

WASHINGTON — Just a few months ago, Krakow's Communist Party daily, Gazeta Krakowska, was perhaps the most sought-after newspaper in Poland. Its lively, often controversial reports made it the symbol of the strivings of Polish journalists for a freer press, and some copies would change hands for as much as 200 times the cover price.

Today, following the imposition of tight press controls by Poland's martial-law government, Gazeta Krakowska has reverted to its former mold. No longer is it difficult to find. Huge stacks of the paper pile up at newspaper kiosks in this ancient university city, unsold, unread and uninteresting.

The man who transformed Gazeta Krakowska from a turgid Communist Party organ into a journalistic legend sat dejectedly in the Kuznice Club, just off Krakow's main square. Sipping tea, Maciej Szumowski, 43, reminisced about "the most beautiful period in my professional life" — the 16 months of relative creative freedom that ended Dec. 13 with the military crackdown.

**Barred From Paper's Offices**  
The newspaper editor recalled that, on that first Sunday of martial law, he was summoned to a party meeting in Krakow. An official read out a list of those journalists who would not, in the future, be permitted to enter the offices of Gazeta Krakowska.

Mr. Szumowski's name was at the top of the list.

For a couple of weeks, Gazeta Krakowska was closed and a special martial-law broadsheet was published, bearing the mastheads of all three Krakow newspapers. Before the newspaper was allowed to reopen, journalists were subjected to a process of "ideological ver-

ification" — and all those considered politically unreliable were fired.

During this process, 20 of the 40 permanent staff members at Gazeta Krakowska lost their jobs. Mr. Szumowski himself resigned as editor in chief.

A thin, wiry man with intense eyes, Mr. Szumowski accuses the authorities of "brutality for brutality's sake" in their treatment of journalists. Some journalists, he said, were summoned for interrogation at police stations in an attempt to intimidate them. The most talented writers were either dismissed or resigned in disgust, he asserted.

**Nationwide Press Purge**

The purge at Gazeta Krakowska was repeated in newspaper offices throughout Poland. Journalists were summoned before special panels and required to answer questions on their attitude toward

martial law, the Solidarity trade union and the Communist Party. Those who gave the wrong answers were fired.

Journalists in Krakow say the purge was supervised from Warsaw by the party's propaganda chief, Stefan Olszowski, who had been demanding greater discipline from the press even before martial law.

Mr. Szumowski describes the ideological verification process as "a great mistake" since it undermined, at a single stroke, the credibility that some newspapers had gradually managed to build up.

Before his appointment as editor of Gazeta Krakowska, Mr. Szumowski was a well-known television director. He had already incurred the wrath of the authorities by producing a series of investigative documentaries including a remarkably candid film about the 1970 workers' riots in Gdansk dur-

ing which at least 45 people were killed.

Before August, 1980, editors of party newspapers in Poland were regarded as spokesmen for the country's rulers. Mr. Szumowski changed that. He ignored instructions from PAP, the official press agency, over what to put on his front page.

In March, 1980, for example, Mr. Szumowski dispatched a reporter to the northern town of Bydgoszcz, the scene of a violent confrontation between Solidarity and the police. While nearly all other Polish papers relied solely on official accounts of the incident, Gazeta Krakowska printed the police version, Solidarity's version, and the results of its own investigations.

In Krakow, the paper helped uncover local corruption and campaigned against an aluminum plant that was seriously polluting

the air. Mr. Szumowski also ran a series entitled "Blank Pages in Modern Polish History," which included articles on such sensitive topics as Polish-Soviet relations.

Relations between Mr. Szumowski and local Communist officials, who were theoretically responsible for Gazeta Krakowska, had their ups and downs. At first, party leaders showed alarm at the changes he was introducing. Later they accepted it as part of the process of restoring public trust in the press.

Mr. Szumowski says his relations with local officials deteriorated again in the final weeks before martial law. He refused to support the tougher party line and was particularly criticized when he wrote an open letter in support of the president of the Association of Polish Journalists, Stefan Bratkowski, who was expelled from the Communist Party in November because of his reformist views.

The party leadership in Krakow, a city considered a bastion of tolerance, has attempted to find other jobs for journalists dismissed from their posts. Mr. Szumowski himself has been offered a post on Kuznice's monthly theoretical journal. He has not decided whether to accept it.

He has remained a member of the Communist Party. If he resigned, he argues, it would provide an additional weapon for enemies of the paper who claim that Gazeta Krakowska was never a true party organ, and journalists dismissed from the paper would find it even harder to get new jobs.

But as much as he decries the imposition of martial law, Mr. Szumowski sees some cause for optimism: Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, is still resisting calls by hard-liners for even greater repression. And the ideological purge has not yet spread to the universities.

### INSIDE

#### Soviet Readiness

The Soviet chief of staff has proposed measures that would, in effect, put the country on a war footing, Page 5.

#### U.K. Rate Cut

Major British banks cut their base lending rates half a percentage point to 13 percent, extending the gradual decline in interest rates, Page 9.

### TOMORROW

Why do clothes cost so much? Is it design innovation, workmanship or labor costs? Or, as many consumers fear, are we really being ripped off? For some answers, read Tomorrow's Weekend section.



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## Mitterrand Sets Lid on '83 Deficit While Maintaining Priority on Jobs

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Concerned about rising government spending, President Francois Mitterrand has ordered the government to hold next year's budget deficit to 3 percent of total economic output, about half of current estimates.

Mr. Mitterrand gave no indication how he expects to cut current spending plans by that much. Job creation must still be "the only priority," he told the Cabinet, while urging his ministers to question old spending plans and be severe with new ones.

But it is clear both from the president's remarks Wednesday and from several officially inspired

articles in the French press that France's Socialist leadership is preparing public opinion for retrenchment, just one year after coming to power committed to overcoming recession by a big increase in government spending.

These indications that France may be forced to follow a more modest economic policy are important because at the moment it is the only major Western industrial country trying to stimulate growth, and thus one of the few sources of expansionary strength in the world economy.

### Minister's Warning

The president issued the cutback order after the French budget minister, Laurent Fabius, warned the Cabinet that the government's current spending plans meant that the budget deficit would nearly double next year, reaching about \$36 billion.

This compares with an anticipated deficit of \$20 billion this year and deficits of \$13 billion last year and \$5 billion in 1980, the last

full year in office of former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

At \$36 billion, the 1983 budget deficit would be roughly equivalent to 5 percent of likely economic output as measured by the gross national product, Finance Ministry officials said. This year's deficit is planned at 3 percent, comparable to the expected deficits in West Germany, Britain and the United States. In practice, however, it may work out higher since few forecasters believe the French economy will grow by 3 percent in 1982, as the government hopes.

Officials say that in an increasingly somber world economy, the stimulus the Socialists are giving consumption by increasing the deficit in 1980 and 1981 threatens to worsen inflation and dangerously swell France's trade deficit by drawing in foreign imports.

Although demand for goods and services in France has increased as a result of the Socialists' spending, industrialists are proving slow to step up investment in response, apparently fearing higher inflation and increased taxes. As a result, the extra purchasing power has tended to drain away on imports of foreign goods.

Many of the social reforms the government has introduced have also increased the cost of doing business, aggravating the trade deficit by making industry less competitive. Besides big increases in the minimum wage and new restrictions on the employment of temporary labor, Mr. Mitterrand last month bowed to union pressure and decreed that companies must continue to pay workers the same salary even though the workweek has been cut from 40 hours to 39. In addition, the minimum annual paid vacation increased from four weeks to five.

### British Amnesty Group Picks American Director

The Associated Press

LONDON — Janet Johnstone, an American who is a graduate student in political science at the University of California, has been named director of the British section of Amnesty International.

The announcement Wednesday followed the withdrawal March 4 of Jeremy Thorpe, the former Liberal Party leader, shortly before he was to take over the job. Miss Johnstone, 36, is a former director of the group's San Francisco office and was acting director of the British section before Mr. Thorpe was appointed.

## London Police Issue Crime Figures by Race

Reuters

LONDON — London's police, breaking silence on a sensitive racial topic, have reported that more than half the muggings in the capital last year were committed by blacks.

The report Wednesday was the first time that Scotland Yard has given such figures, based on descriptions supplied by victims. There were immediate objections, one being that the figures were based on complaints rather than convictions.

When riots swept a south London district last year, critics accused the police of provoking the trouble by harassing young blacks. The rules under which the police can stop and question

suspects have since been tightened. The head of the policemen's union, Jim Jardine, told reporters Wednesday that a sharp rise in street crime last year resulted from the new constraints.

According to the police figures, robbery and other violent thefts in London rose by 34 percent last year to a total of 18,763 cases. In 10,399 cases, the assailants were described as nonwhite.

In London, that description could mean blacks of West Indian origin, Indians, Pakistanis and other ethnic groups. But evidence of individual cases indicates that the vast majority of the nonwhite muggers were young blacks, either from the West Indies or born in Britain of West Indian parents.

According to police figures, victims in 4,967 cases described their attackers as white, and 704 robberies were blamed on racially mixed gangs. In 2,693 cases no description was available.

Gilbert Kalland, metropolitan assistant commissioner for crime, said that the race data on muggings was given because of demand from the public and the media.

"It was considered it was important, if the position is to be understood and to prevent gossip and rumor and miscalculations, to publish them," he said at a news conference.

## Panel Seeks Rights Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

motion was approved, 25-5, with 13 abstentions.

The United States then abstained on a resolution that deplored the fact that the outgoing government of Gen. Romero Lucas Garcia of Guatemala had not cooperated with the UN on inquiries into its controversial human rights record.

Mr. Novak attacked the resolution as an example of double standards in picking on Latin American countries for criticism in the UN. The resolution was carried by a 29-2 vote, with 12 abstentions.

Despite Mr. Lopatka's threat of noncooperation, many Western delegates hope the commission's decision will strengthen the hand of moderates inside the Polish government.

Such is the mood of confrontation between East and West in this year's commission that the resolution is being openly savored by many Western delegates, some of whom are still smarting at the way the Eastern bloc countered a Western proposal last year condemning the imprisonment of the Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov.

Despite broad support among the Third World representatives for action on Poland, several delegates were concerned that the commission was putting too much pressure on the Polish government only three months after the imposition of martial law.



WHITE HOUSE MEETING — President Reagan and President Mohammed Siad Barre of Somalia met Thursday at the White House, and Mr. Siad Barre later said the encounter was a step toward "opening a new chapter of closer cooperation between our two countries."

## Tindemans Asserts Allies Need Talks

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

STRASBOURG — Leo Tindemans of Belgium, president of the European Council of Ministers, is proposing creation of a permanent, high-level framework for improving political and economic cooperation and consultation between the European Economic Community and the U.S. government.

Mr. Tindemans, Belgium's foreign minister, also called in an interview Wednesday for establishment of greater "concertation" between monetary authorities in Common Market member nations, the United States and Japan.

Expressing a widely shared view among Western European government leaders and other officials who have recently visited Washington, Mr. Tindemans said "it is not isolationism that we fear in the U.S. administration but global unilateralism, in which there is an absence of cooperation and organized consultations."

A senior U.S. diplomatic official, commenting on Mr. Tindemans' statement, said Thursday that it reflected "continuing frustration among Europeans that Washington is going alone without them, so they are making constructive suggestions to involve us more, particularly in an institutionalized way."

Mr. Tindemans said a key goal already raised with Japanese officials was easing of currency fluctuations by setting target zones for the yen, the dollar and EEC currencies.

While the proposals on currency and on more frequent consultations are still in a preliminary phase, Mr. Tindemans said they could be placed on the agenda for discussion at the economic summit meeting of leaders from the industrialized nations June 5 and 6. The meeting, scheduled for Versailles, is to include the leaders of the United States, Japan, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy and Canada.

"The United States accuses us of subsidies and we accuse their high interest policy," Mr. Tindemans said.

"It is absolutely necessary to define and improve the relationships, not only in the economic sphere but all areas," the minister added, citing as examples defense and foreign policy.

The Belgian official, who was in Strasbourg for a meeting of the European Parliament, said he was encouraged by the initial reaction of President Reagan to proposals for better U.S.-EEC cooperation. The president's reaction came during a visit to Washington last month by Premier Wilfried Martens of Belgium. Mr. Tindemans made the trip with Mr. Martens.

Avoiding Tension  
"If we saw more of each other regularly, including at the Cabinet level, it might be possible to avoid the kinds of tensions we are experiencing," Mr. Tindemans said, referring to such issues as high U.S. interest rates, sanctions against the Soviet Union over Poland and EEC subsidies of farm and steel exports.

During a visit to Tokyo last week, Mr. Tindemans said he found that Japanese officials were interested in improving bilateral monetary cooperation.

"Since the collapse of Bretton Woods, there are no more links," he said.

### European Parliament Votes Ban on Seal Pelts

Reuters

STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament voted Thursday for a ban by the European Economic Community on imports of seal pelts and related products.

The vote was not binding on the EEC's 10 member governments. There has been growing public anger in Europe over the annual killing of seal pups off Canada's eastern coast. The 1982 hunt began last weekend.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### U.S. Alters Stand on Test Ban Talks

Reuters

GENEVA — The United States agreed Thursday to bring other members of the United Nations into preliminary talks on a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

A U.S. representative, Louis Fields, told the 40-nation disarmament committee that Washington, which previously insisted on limiting the talks to the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain, was ready to join other members of the committee in discussions.

If a consensus could be reached on setting up a subsidiary group of the committee to discuss verification procedures under a nuclear test ban, the United States would go along with it, he said.

### Murdoch Says Times Papers Won't Shut

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch said Thursday that The Times and The Sunday Times newspapers had been saved from being shut after unions agreed on staff cuts.

Mr. Murdoch threatened a month ago to shut both papers unless the work force was drastically trimmed. "I am happy to say that The Times is saved. Whether it is saved for all time depends of course on economic factors as it does in any business."

He said 360 persons will lose their jobs immediately and by September 1,000 jobs will be cut. The full-time staff of the papers is 2,600.

### Coup Attempt Reported in Surinam

Reuters

PARAMARIBO, Surinam — Rightist soldiers staged a coup in Surinam on Thursday, arresting the country's military rulers and an undisclosed number of leading leftist politicians, the Caribbean News Agency reported.

The agency said the coup was led by Lt. Henri Orre, and that the military leader, Lt. Col. Dayal Boutsene, and his chief aide, Maj. Roy Hoch, had been arrested.

The former Dutch colony became independent in 1975. Col. Boutsene's group came to power on Feb. 25, 1980, after overthrowing the elected government of Prime Minister Henck Aaron.

### Qadhafi Sees Closer Ties to Europe

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, predicted Thursday that the U.S. embargo on Libyan oil would lead to closer ties between his country and Europe.

The United States announced Wednesday a ban on oil imports from Libya and barred exports of technology and oil production equipment on the grounds that Libya promoted terrorism and instability.

Col. Qadhafi, speaking in Austria on his first official visit to a Western country, called on the United States to "retract this unreasonable position" and said "Libya will never submit" to U.S. pressures.

## Church, Divided Over War, Laments Salvador Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

who tried to mediate between the rulers and the people.

Civilian politics was dominated by the landed gentry. There is widespread skepticism that the March 28 elections will change anything.

It was a major victory for the government, therefore, when the Episcopal Conference of El Salvador in January endorsed the elections and urged people to participate.

The key figure behind that decision was the archbishop of the San Salvador diocese, Arturo Rivera y Damas.

Every Sunday, Archbishop Rivera y Damas delivers his homily under unlikely conditions. Television klieg lights glare in his eyes and reporters distract his parishioners. And looming over the scene on the bishop's left is the tomb and a 10-foot painting of Archbishop Rivera y Damas's venerated predecessor, Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

Shot dead two years ago this month, presumably by rightist terrorists, as he said Mass in a chapel across town, Archbishop Romero had attracted international attention because of his impassioned attacks from the pulpit on what were reportedly government-condoned massacres.

But it is a different man in that pulpit now. "When Romero spoke, the world listened; when Rivera speaks, the world sleeps," said an observer who said he was a friend of both men.

Archbishop Rivera y Damas is a sober-sided, intellectual liberal who was the leading advocate here during the 1970s of liberation theology, the idea that put the church in the role of demanding economic and social change to help the poor.

In 1977, he was clearly in line for the San Salvador archbishopric, but he reportedly was considered a man who thought too much. The Vatican instead picked an obscure, conservative, country cleric named Oscar Arnulfo Romero. And then, "the Holy Spirit

worked its will," a church official said with a smile.

When a priest was murdered that year, Archbishop Romero began a political journey away from the government. His fiery weekly homilies became the only major voice of protest against military and government abuses of human rights.

Romero took that road without any fear that they would kill him, the church official said. "We don't all have that same ability or disposition."

### Other Archbishops

Archbishop Rivera y Damas has said privately that he does worry, the more since he knows that the other bishops, and most likely replacements for him, are far more conservative. "He's very clear in his mind, but he has to guard his rear," the official said.

In contrast with Archbishop Rivera y Damas is Archbishop José Eduardo Alvarez, 66, a bishop of eastern San Miguel province, a guerrilla stronghold. He is chief of the bishops' Episcopal Conference, chaplain to the armed forces and a full colonel.

Some of his priests say he will not listen to criticism of the government. He flew in a small camouflage-painted plane recently to bless the troops at the anniversary celebration of the Atlacatl emergency response battalion, descending from the plane in full bishop's regalia.

## Official Says U.S. Does Not Try to Topple Regimes

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration does not engage in operations to topple other governments, David R. Gergen, the White House communications director, said Thursday.

He was answering questions on a published report that President Reagan has approved a covert action plan against Nicaragua. Rep. Michael Barnes, Democrat of Maryland, called the reported plan a "virtual declaration of war."

The Washington Post said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan had authorized a \$19-million program to destabilize the leftist Nicaraguan regime, which the administration charges is aiding guerrillas in El Salvador.

"It's not the policy of this government to topple other governments," Mr. Gergen said. But he declined to confirm or deny the Post report.

Rep. Barnes, chairman of the House Inter-American Affairs subcommittee, said, "It is almost as if the administration wants a war in Central America."

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## UN Study Warns West Of Risk of Depression

**The Associated Press.**  
GENEVA — A UN study has warned that the next few months may be decisive as to whether the West's economy will recover after two years of recession or whether it will decline toward a depression with more unemployment than predicted for the year.

The survey, compiled for the UN Economic Commission for Europe, suggested that the risk of a depression would increase if the tight-money policy followed by most Western governments is continued. The 250-page study was released Wednesday.

"The cyclical downswing in the United States and the increasing uncertainty about a quick recovery means that the economic situation in the whole of the ... [European] region is now converging and will add further general downward pressure on the economies of North America and Europe," the survey warned.

Western industrialized countries might therefore find themselves in a dilemma, it said: "either to maintain the restrictive stance and consequently allow their economies to slide into a depression or change the emphasis toward a 'gradual but steady expansion.'"

**Rising Demand**  
It said this approach would have to use measures not only to raise demand but "also to support supply in the process of returning to a fuller utilization of resources" to avert accelerating inflation.

For now, the survey said, the restrictive stance seemed likely to continue although the rising levels of unemployment are increasing pressure in several countries for a relaxation of economic policies.

It said unemployment will continue to rise in the 13 West European countries under review — Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Ire-

land, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Britain. Inflation "still shows only a gentle rate of decline, from an average of about 11 percent in 1981 to some 9 percent in 1982," it added.

For the United States, it forecast a sharper drop of inflation, from 10 1/2 percent to 7-7 1/2 percent while unemployment was predicted to rise by nearly 9 percent, more markedly than in Europe.

The survey said a weakening of the dollar was possible in the second half of 1982 "if the changes in the current account balances (strengthening in West Germany and Japan, weakening in the United States) occur as expected."

Such a development "might reduce the impact of the U.S.-European interest rate differential on capital flows and hence on European interest rates," it said.

The survey noted that forecasts of recovery had to be revised repeatedly in the last few months as developments did not correspond to expectations.

"This disappointment of expectations ... could have serious consequences for the general business climate, and it could have a highly depressing effect on business prospects in the longer run," it cautioned.

### OECD Prices Rise

PARIS (AP) — Inflation in the 24 countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose 0.7 percent in January. The figures for December were 0.5 percent and 1 percent in January, 1981. The rise in January brought the increase over 12 months to 9.5 percent. The January rise brought the 12-month increase through January to 9.5 percent, compared with 9.9 percent over the 12 months through December.

## 2 Top Spanish Generals Invoke a Royal Alibi

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

**MADRID** — The two star defendants in the court-martial arising from the military coup that failed last year have taken the stand, and at least one of them is lying about the involvement of King Juan Carlos I, to whom both declare their loyalty.

Entering its third week in a refurbished warehouse on the fringe of the capital, the trial of 32 officers and one civilian is turning into

a search for the true culprit or culprits. And this search is increasingly turning on whether one believes Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, the former commander of Valencia, who sent tanks into the streets of the city on Feb. 23 last year, or Gen. Alfonso Armada Coma, long a tutor and adviser to the king.

Gen. Milans del Bosch, 66, is one of the most decorated officers in the armed forces. His grandfather was the head of the military household of Juan Carlos' grandfather, Alfonso XIII. A veteran of the Civil War and the expeditionary force Franco sent to fight with Hitler's armies in Russia, he is descended from a line of military men that reaches back to the resistance to Napoleon.

King Alfonso XIII was Gen. Armada's godfather. The 62-year-old general, who was deputy army chief of staff at the time of the coup attempt, is the Marquis of Santa Cruz de Rivadulla and is known for his piety and connections with the Catholic lay organization, Opus Dei. In 1955, he was named a tutor to Prince Juan Carlos and served as a royal adviser until 1977.

**The Spectator's Favorite**  
Awkward as the choice may be, Gen. Milans del Bosch has easily emerged as the favorite of the spectators. The presiding magistrate agreed to have the general's enormous service record read out as evidence, and the prosecution treats the general with deference.

On the stand, Gen. Milans del Bosch gives vigorous, pithy and at times sarcastic answers, conveying



**BELGIAN PROTEST** — A policeman pushed a demonstrator Thursday in Brussels as Sabena employees protested government plans to cut the national airline's budget.

## Spy in U.S. Reportedly Tried to Stay in the Cold

By Ronald J. Ostrow

Los Angeles Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Two government informants have told investigators that convicted spy Christopher J. Boyce tried to resume espionage activities for the Soviet Union during his 19 months as a fugitive from a U.S. prison in California.

The informants, Joe and Brett Pratt, are known to have told the investigators that Mr. Boyce proposed in late 1980 that Joe Pratt, the younger of the two brothers, join the Army and try to get a job with access to top-secret documents.

Mr. Boyce, according to the Pratts, said that the Soviet Union would supply the brothers with a Minox-B camera to photograph the documents and would pay each of them up to \$25,000 a month.

As a spy, Mr. Boyce used such a camera in photographing CIA-gathered satellite intelligence information in 1976 and 1977 and selling it through a confederate, Andrew Daulton Lee, to Soviet representatives in Mexico City.

### Escape and Recapture

Mr. Lee and Mr. Boyce were convicted of espionage, with Mr. Boyce drawing a 40-year sentence and Mr. Lee a life term. Mr. Boyce escaped in January, 1980, from the U.S. Correctional Institution at Lompoc, Calif., and was recaptured Aug. 21 in Port Angeles, Wash., reportedly on information supplied by the Pratts.

Mr. Boyce, 29, was indicted Jan. 13 by a U.S. grand jury in Boise, Idaho, along with two co-

federates on charges of conspiring to rob banks in three states while he was a fugitive. Another grand jury in Seattle indicted him Tuesday on five counts of bank robbery in western Washington and six counts of unlawful possession of a firearm.

Brett Pratt, U.S. investigators said, participated with Mr. Boyce in some of the bank robberies, and James Pratt, another brother, was with Mr. Boyce on one of the hold-ups. Along with Joe Pratt, they are expected to serve as key government witnesses at the Idaho trial of

Mr. Boyce and his two alleged confederates, Gloria L. White and Calvin L. Robinson. The trial is scheduled to begin March 24.

Mr. Boyce's attorney, William A. Dougherty, said Wednesday that he had never before heard the Pratts' allegation that Mr. Boyce sought to resume spying for the Soviet Union. Mr. Dougherty ridiculed the idea that one could gain access in a short time to valuable secret information by joining the Army "unless lightning struck."

Charles Porter, a Eugene, Ore.,

lawyer for Mr. Boyce's current co-defendant, Mrs. White, said he had "no knowledge" that Mr. Boyce sought to resume spying for the Soviet Union.

Justice Department attorneys made a veiled reference to the Pratts' charges in pretrial pleadings filed in Boise earlier this week. Responding to a claim by Miss White that she was being "vindictively" prosecuted, the government attorneys cited information that Mr. Boyce tried to resume espionage activities after escaping from Lompoc.

## Panel Votes U.S. Anti-Abortion Amendment

By Paul Houston

Los Angeles Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The Senate Judiciary Committee has approved, by a 10-7 vote, a proposed constitutional amendment that would give the states and Congress joint authority to restrict abortions.

The National Right to Life Committee hailed the action, saying it was "the first time that any full committee of either house of Congress has voted to repudiate legal abortion on demand."

But the legislation, sponsored by Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, has deeply divided the anti-abortion movement, with some groups favoring a more stringent bill co-sponsored by Sens. Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, and John P. East, Republican of North Carolina.

This split, together with vigorous

opposition to both bills by abortion-rights groups, is expected to produce an election-year stalemate on one of the most emotional issues in U.S. politics.

The full Senate probably will consider one or both of the anti-abortion measures next month. Sen. Hatch's proposed constitutional amendment apparently lacks the two-thirds Senate majority needed to pass such legislation. The Helms-East bill would require only a simple majority, but because of constitutional questions surrounding its toughest provision — declaring that human life begins at conception — it faces procedural roadblocks in the House even if it passes the Senate.

The Judiciary Committee sent Sen. Hatch's proposal to the Senate floor Wednesday only after two pivotal senators who voted for it — Joseph R. Biden Jr., Demo-

crat of Delaware, and Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming — expressed strong reservations.

The measure, designed to overturn the Supreme Court's 1973 decision legalizing abortion, declares that no right to abortion is secured by the Constitution. The states and the federal government could act to limit abortions. In a conflict between state and federal law, the more restrictive of the two would govern.

Sen. Biden said he supported moving the bill to the floor only as a means of providing an opportunity to have the abortion issue debated.

Sen. Simpson said he was concerned because the bill retains a federal role in the abortion controversy. If some states passed weak abortion curbs, making them "abortion meccas," he said, the heat would stay on Congress to take corrective action.

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## Earth Survives Big Jamboree Of the Planets

United Press International

**NEW YORK** — The planets aligned but the Earth did not move. Fans of "The Jupiter Effect" theory will have to wait until 2357 for another chance to see if the rare celestial configuration can destroy the world.

It was business as usual Wednesday on Earth. The solar system's nine planets were clustered within 95 degrees — an alignment unseen since 1803. The authors of "The Jupiter Effect" had claimed the resulting gravitational pull would cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and bring cosmic winds from the sun.

Scientists said the pull was only 4 one-thousandths of that produced by the moon and sun.

## Delenda Menachem Begin:

The New York Times' "The Road to Jerusalem" (International Herald Tribune, March 4, 1982) omits the tragic lesson that the trail beaten by Anwar Sadat to Jerusalem has led to his grave, because in Begin's hands Jerusalem has become—not the city of peace and justice and goodwill, but, a harlot with a kiss of death...

For the N.Y. Times to coax Washington into trying to force Mubarak to treat Menachem Begin as a gentleman-of-goodwill and as a man-of-his-word, requires brainwashing President Mubarak to the point of his denying Anwar Sadat's tragic agony in the strategy of "Begin's dealings": giving Sadat's peace initiative enough momentum to destroy Sadat... giving Sadat enough rope to hang himself!

A visit to Jerusalem, "post-Sadat-today", would only bring on the head of Mubarak the price Sadat has paid for trusting Begin and his signature on the promise for "full autonomy" to the Palestinians in the Camp David accords. For as long as Palestinian refugees and innocent Arabs born in Jerusalem are exiled from their birthplace and barred from returning to their homes in Jerusalem and so long as Begin sanctimoniously prevents Jerusalem's native citizens from exercising their human rights to vote for an Arab Palestinian Council and to cast their ballots in freedom, the uncast ballots have a way of turning into bullets...

Is it realistic, now, to expect from an Egyptian-Arab like President Hosni Mubarak to ignore the lessons and the status of "Begin's Jerusalem" and to pay a courtesy visit to it in an official capacity and "business as usual" as if nothing happened, thus denying the martyrdom of Sadat at the hands of Begin?

Should Hosni Mubarak not, in fact, delay his visit to Jerusalem until Jerusalem becomes open to all its children: Jews and Arabs? or, at least, wait until Begin no longer dirties Jerusalem with his treacherous face and bland hypocrisy?

In "Mortal Danger to Israel" (International Herald Tribune, Nov. 27, 1981) I asked for Begin's resignation and retirement from politics as a real contribution to peace in the Middle East because the blood of Anwar Sadat is on the hands of Menachem Begin just as much as on those hands that actually pulled the trigger in Cairo's stadium and because as long as Begin remains in the public-eye this blood will cry-out for revenge... Delenda Begin!!!

Dr. Adan Graetz-Bentovim, Florence, Italy.

P.S.: It only takes for good men to say and do nothing for evil to prevail.

## L. Utesov, 86, Dies; Russian Jazz Musician

United Press International

**MOSCOW** — Leonid Utesov, 86, who introduced jazz interpretations of Russian music after the revolution and survived the ensuing controversy to become one of the Soviet Union's most popular singers, instrumentalists and actors, has died, Pravda said Thursday.

### John C. Niedermair

**WASHINGTON (IHT)** — John C. Niedermair, 88, a naval architect who helped design the LST of World War II, died Saturday of cancer. LST stands for Landing Ship, Tank, although its top speed of 16 knots led Navy wits to insist it stood for Large Stationary Target. It was the workhorse of most of the amphibious landings of World War II.

### Edward J. Garrett

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Edward J. Garrett, 64, the chairman and president of the Instrument Systems Corp. since 1964, died Tuesday. The firm's Telephonics subsidiary won contracts to produce electronic systems for the Boeing 747, the Lockheed L-1011, the B-1 bomber and the U.S. space shuttle.

### Lazar Margulies

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Dr. Lazar Margulies, 87, a surgeon and gynecologist-obstetrician who helped develop the plastic intrauterine device for contraception, died Sunday.

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# Von Bulow Case: A Classic Whodunit

U.S. Jury Considers Mix of Money, Love, Jealous Heirs and a Black Bag

By Doyle McManus  
Los Angeles Times Service

NEWPORT, R.I. — Agatha Christie could have done no better. The mystery of Claus and Martha von Bulow has all the elements of a classic whodunit: a comatose millionaire, a black bag full of lethal drugs, an abundance of jealous heirs, a dash of marital infidelity and an opulent setting in a mansion by the sea.

All it lacks is a Hercule Poirot to neatly unravel its tangled threads. A jury of 12 townspeople took up the case Thursday after listening to six weeks of complex and often contradictory testimony; its members must contend with questions that, unlike those in a novel, may remain unanswerable.

Did Mr. von Bulow really try to kill his wife with a midnight injection of insulin? Or did the unhappy Mrs. von Bulow, once known as "Sunny" for her carefree disposition, inject herself in a bizarre attempt at suicide?

If it was suicide, did Mr. von Bulow deliberately delay in calling for medical help? Did he secretly yearn to be rid of his neurotic wife, to inherit her millions and satisfy his mistress's demand for marriage?

Or has he been framed by a resentful stepson and a mistrustful servant?

Doomed to a Half-Life

Dozens of witnesses have testified, but they have clarified little about the mysterious coma that overcame Mrs. von Bulow four days before Christmas of 1980, leaving her unconscious and dooming her to a half-life in hospitals ever since.

Four physicians, speaking for the prosecution, said the coma could only have resulted from an injection of insulin; three others,

testifying for the defense, disagreed.

One of Mrs. von Bulow's exercise teachers testified that Martha had told her of using insulin to keep her weight down; another exercise teacher called the first a liar.

A hospital technician testified that Mrs. von Bulow once admitted attempting suicide; a nurse said the technician never spoke to the patient.

What the drama has disclosed, in the best tradition of good murder mysteries, are the unsuspected depths of the major characters. Claus and Martha von Bulow, one

They married in 1966 and soon made a happy family of five: Claus, Martha, her two children from her first marriage, Prince Alexander and Princess Annie Laurie, and their own daughter, Cosima. They spent their summers in Newport, their winters on Manhattan's Fifth Avenue.

But there were cracks in the facade even then. Friends have said that Mrs. von Bulow had a sporadic drinking problem that began with her unhappy days with Alfie. Cosima's birth threw her into a depression in which part of her body was paralyzed, apparently from

pital, where her blood-sugar level was found to be dangerously low. Glucose was pumped into her blood stream and she slowly revived.

After that first coma, Mrs. von Bulow's health deteriorated visibly. She had periods of weakness and slurred speech and, on Dec. 1, 1980, collapsed from an overdose of aspirin.

On Dec. 20, 1980, Mr. von Bulow and the children went out to a movie while Mrs. von Bulow, who had complained of a headache, stayed home. The next morning, Mr. von Bulow was up early and left his wife asleep. When he returned at 11 a.m., he found her unconscious on the marble floor of the bathroom. More than a year later, her physicians say she will probably never regain consciousness, although she may live another 20 years.

Mr. von Bulow was accused by the state of Rhode Island of having assaulted Mrs. von Bulow twice, once in 1979 and once in 1980, with a hypodermic needle full of insulin and with the intent to cause her death.

Technically, the case against him revolves around a small black bag. The prosecution says the bag belongs to Mr. von Bulow. The defense says the drugs inside belonged to his wife.

Mrs. von Bulow's German maid, Maria Schallhammer, says she first discovered the bag in Mr. von Bulow's closet in February, 1980, two months after Mrs. von Bulow's first, brief coma. It contained three vials of medicine, she said, and she told Alexander and Annie Laurie about it. The maid surreptitiously removed samples of the drugs; when tested, they turned out to be Valium.

Almost a year later, when their mother went into her second coma,



Claus von Bulow leaves the Newport, R.I., court where he is on trial for attempted murder. The case went to the jury Thursday.

the children remembered, visited a lawyer and hired a private detective named Eddie Lambert. Together, they went to Clarendon Court, opened Mr. von Bulow's closet and reported finding the bag, this time filled with hypodermic needles.

Alexander gave the needles to his mother's physician, who had them tested. A used hypodermic showed traces of amobarbital, a barbiturate; Valium; and a high concentration of insulin. That finding brought the Rhode Island authorities into the case at last and, in July, 1981, to Mr. von Bulow's indictment for attempted murder.

Long testimony focused also on the possible causes of Mrs. von Bulow's coma. A national authority on blood sugar, Dr. George Cobili of Harvard Medical School, said her condition could only have resulted from an overdose of insulin.

To the prosecution, Mrs. von Bulow was a well-adjusted woman without vices. To the defense, she was suicidal, a virtual alcoholic.

To the defense, Mr. von Bulow was a man devoted to his wife, in spite of his mistress, and one who would never have stooped to violence. To the prosecution, he was "a sophisticated man, an ingenious man, as are the crimes we are dealing with."

## OAU's Future in Doubt As Members Dispute Polisario's Presence

By Michael Goldsmith

*The Associated Press*  
RABAT — The Organization of African Unity is on the verge of collapse because of the seven-year-old conflict over the Western Sahara.

Nineteen of the OAU's 50 member states walked out of a ministerial meeting in Ethiopia last month, after the secretariat recognized the Sahara Democratic Arab Republic set up by the guerrillas of the Polisario Front, Morocco annexed the same territory, a former Spanish colony, in two stages in 1976 and 1979.

King Hassan II of Morocco warned that the African organiza-

### NEWS ANALYSIS

tion was in danger of "permanent disintegration."

Most of the 19 governments gave formal notice that they will attend no OAU meetings if a Polisario delegation is present. The guerrillas' backers, led by Algeria, said they will not attend if the group is barred.

The absence of either bloc would deprive the OAU of the two-thirds quorum required for any decision. The conflict threatens an OAU summit conference scheduled for August in Libya. Col. Moammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, will then become the organization's chairman for the following 12 months, if the meeting is held in Tripoli.

The Libyan leader wants the post, and he made sweeping concessions to moderate leaders who tried to move the meeting to another capital to prevent his becoming chairman. He withdrew his

troops from Chad, promised not to harass Egypt's delegation to the summit and halted open aid to the Polisario guerrillas.

The former Spanish Sahara is a 436,000-square-kilometer (120,000-square-mile) desert region on the Atlantic coast of Northern Africa, between Morocco and Mauritania. It has one of the world's richest phosphate deposits. When Spanish colonial rule ended in 1975, there were only 75,000 inhabitants; they now live either in towns under Moroccan control or in refugee camps in the Algerian oasis of Tindouf.

The guerrillas, financed and armed by Algeria and Libya, attacked the Moroccan Army from sanctuaries in the Algerian Sahara. In seven years of continuous fighting, Morocco has lost an estimated 6,000 men, and the war is costing it more than \$2 billion a day.

### Algerian Campaign

Algeria launched an intensive campaign last year for the Polisario's formal admission to the OAU, an action that would have effectively made Morocco's rule over the territory illegal. King Hassan countered with an offer to hold a referendum for all the "genuine inhabitants," including refugees in Algeria.

Polisario said no referendum was needed because the people had "already exercised their right to self-determination by choosing Polisario as their sole legitimate representative."

The OAU's summit meeting in Nairobi last summer approved King Hassan's proposal and set up a committee to arrange the referendum. Although 26 of the 50 countries recognized Polisario, participants at the meeting agreed to shelve the demand for its admission to the OAU so as not to influence the outcome of the referendum.

This standoff was broken when OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo of Togo authorized the admission of a Polisario delegation to an OAU meeting in Addis Ababa last month. He argued that since a majority of the members recognized Polisario, its admission was automatic.

Morocco and its supporters said that Mr. Kodjo had made a decision that only the chiefs of state were empowered to reach by consensus. The delegations from Cameroon, Senegal, Niger, Upper Volta, Gabon, Liberia, Tunisia, Somalia, Djibouti, Ivory Coast, Central African Republic, Gambia, Comoros, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Sudan, Mauritius and Zaire joined Morocco's and walked out.

Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta said the boycott would continue as long as Polisario was treated as a member of the organization. But Algerian Foreign Minister Mohammed Benyahia said the admission was "final and absolute." He warned that Algeria would not take part in another OAU meeting unless a full-fledged Polisario delegation were present.

The current OAU chairman, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, has asked Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere from the pro-Polisario group and Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Touré from the anti-Polisario group to meet with him to try to work out a compromise. But their chances look slim.

### Abuse by Asians Of Child Labor Attacked by UN

*The Associated Press*  
BANGKOK — A UN report has condemned the "unscrupulous abuse of child labor" widely practiced in the poorer countries of Asia.

"Many thousands of children, some as young as six years, are virtually sold into annual or lifetime work in farms, homes, factories or brothels," the 1981 Social and Economic Survey of Asia and the Pacific said.

The report cited the following examples of child abuse: • In some parts of Bombay one-quarter of the children work between the ages of 6 and 9, and nearly half between 10 and 12.

• In Pakistan, 1.5 million children are employed in carpet weaving, many of them from age 6. They work 11 to 12 hours a day for a monthly wage equivalent to \$8 to \$12.

• Girls in their early teens in South Korea sew shirt collars and cuffs for a few cents an hour, seated all day on hard slats in poorly lit hovels.

• It is estimated that one-fourth of Thailand's children under 16 have to work and that about 2 million work in mostly unlicensed factories. A large proportion suffer from malnutrition.

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## Reagan Aide Defends Move To Ease South Africa Trade

By William Chapman

*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration scrapped restrictions on nonmilitary exports to South Africa defense forces after deciding that they had had no effect on that country's rigid segregation system, a State Department official has told Congress.

Export controls imposed under the Carter administration "did not have any beneficial effects" on apartheid, Elliott Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for human rights, told congressmen who are critical of the change in policy in testimony Wednesday.

The departments of Commerce and State agreed two weeks ago to remove the four-year-old ban on U.S. sales of nonmilitary goods to the South African military and police forces. It had been imposed

under the Carter administration as a demonstration of disapproval of apartheid. All sales of military weapons are still banned under a United Nations embargo.

The policy shift has been criticized by some members of Congress as symbolizing the administration's intent to ease pressures on South Africa. They have also claimed that some of the ostensibly nonmilitary goods now permitted to be sold could be used for military purposes. However, the change will remain in effect unless Congress establishes new restrictions through legislation.

### Tomato Juice

Mr. Abrams told two House subcommittees holding a joint hearing on African affairs that the old restrictions included such items as tomato juice, carpets and paper cups, which he said had no application to the question of apartheid.

Rep. Howard Wolpe, Democrat of Michigan, disagreed. "What is really frightening is that you honestly believe that it does not affect apartheid," he said. With that attitude, he added, the United States



Elliott Abrams

"ends up reinforcing dictatorships even by well-meaning actions."

Mr. Abrams described the new policy toward South Africa as part of the broader approach of seeking human rights improvements through private discussions instead of public condemnations. "We don't believe that a policy of constant public attacks on a friendly country is successful," he said.

## Panel Asserts Zulus Should Help Govern Natal

By Joseph Lelyveld

*New York Times Service*  
DURBAN, South Africa — A multiracial commission has concluded that the coastal province of Natal faces worsening racial conflict unless its all-white administration is speedily merged, under black leadership, with that of the Zulu "homeland" called KwaZulu.

The commission's proposals, if adopted, could lead to a dismantling of the basic mechanisms of the apartheid system and turn Natal, the South African province with the lowest proportion of whites, into a political laboratory in which new approaches to power-sharing among racial groups could be tested.

The seven-volume report was drafted by white academic specialists and signed by leaders of Natal's sugar industry and Harry F. Oppenheimer Jr., chairman of the Anglo-American Corp., South Africa's largest mining and industrial group.

Its main significance is that the political future of the Zulu leader Chief Buthelezi could be determined by the way the government of Prime Minister P. W. Botha reacts to the elaborate proposals. However, it seemed ex-

remely unlikely that there would be a favorable reaction.

Chief Buthelezi is head of the KwaZulu homeland government, which appointed and financed the commission in what the report describes as "the first real black initiative" for a racial compromise.

Zulus are the largest ethnic group in South Africa, accounting for 90 percent of the blacks in the area now shared by Natal and KwaZulu, an impoverished rural state scattered in 41 pieces across the province. Zulus account also for at least two-thirds of the area's total population of about 6 million.

The 580,000 whites in Natal are outnumbered not only by the Zulus but by the more than 650,000 Indians. Yet about 60 percent of the combined areas of Natal and the homeland, including most of the prime farming and residential land, is reserved by law for whites.

The Buthelezi mission, as it was known, found that the homeland was getting steadily poorer and that the official strategy of consolidating it into 10 fragments and proclaiming them an independent country amounted to a recipe for economic collapse for the whole area and possible civil war.

The Zulu leader has always said he favored a system of majority rule in a united South Africa, but the commission he appointed rejected that option on grounds of expediency, arguing that it stood no chance of gaining the consent of most whites.

Making extensive use of opinion surveys designed by Lawrence Schermer, a political scientist at the University of Natal who served as its secretary, the commission found that there was still a basis for compromise that might avert a racial showdown.

Blacks were becoming increasingly impatient and angry, its polls showed, and increasingly inclined to support the African National Congress, the outlawed resistance movement. Although it is a crime to express support for a banned organization, 37 percent of the black respondents in the Johannesburg area and 25 percent of those in Natal indicated their support for the movement.

Yet the surveys also indicated that 56 percent of the Zulus in Natal and KwaZulu would settle for a form of power-sharing that fell short of majority rule. The survey showed, too, that a majority of whites opposed the idea of independence for a fragmented Kwa-

ulu. Thus, the commission argued, a deal could be struck.

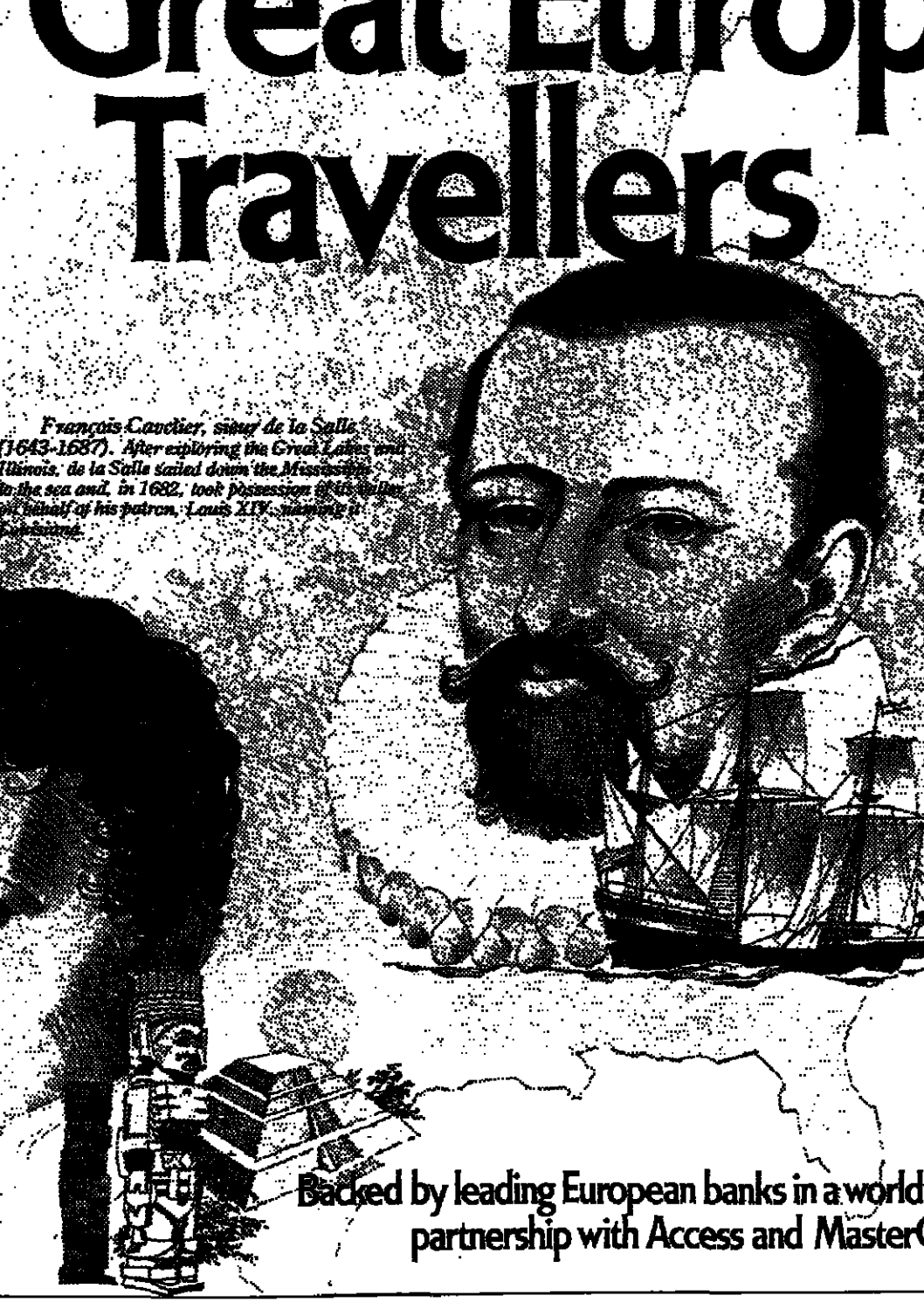
Under the commission's proposal, group interests would be reconciled by combining a system of universal suffrage with a racially mixed executive council in which unanimity would be required on most issues.

The chief minister would be selected by a legislative assembly chosen on the basis of proportional representation. But whites would have equal representation with blacks on the executive council and more places than the Indians, who outnumber them.

The changes envisioned by the commission could not take place unless the central government conferred on the local authorities power over key racial statutes, notably those that enforce residential segregation and prevent the movement of blacks into white areas. There does not seem to be even a remote prospect that Mr. Botha's government would yield this authority.

Moreover, the recommendations have already been rejected by the New Republic Party, a conservative opposition group representing English-speaking whites, which now controls the provincial government.

# The Great European Travellers



**Henry Hudson (1595-1611)**  
The desire of English and Dutch merchants to find a shorter, faster passage to the East Indies led to his discovery of the Hudson River. His search led to the settlement of New Amsterdam; later, he came to New York with the discovery of Hudson Bay, which was named after him.

**François Cailliet, sieur de la Salle (1643-1687)**  
After exploring the Great Lakes and Illinois, de la Salle sailed down the Mississippi to the sea and, in 1682, took possession of the entire valley of his patron, Louis XIV, naming it Louisiana.

**Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859)**  
This Prussian aristocrat and scientist spent 5 years exploring South America, Cuba and Mexico. It took him 25 years to write the forty-odd volumes of his varied scientific findings. These and later works laid the foundations of climatology and oceanography. His voyage became the model for present-day scientific expeditions.



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## Soviet Marshal Says Whole Country Must Prepare for Conflict

By Dusko Doder  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the Soviet chief of staff, has proposed sweeping measures that, in effect, would put the Soviet Union on a war footing to meet what he pictured as a dangerous new U.S. challenge.

In a book published by the Ministry of Defense, Marshal Ogarkov warned Kremlin leaders against any delay because the Reagan administration "is now openly making active preparations for a nuclear war."

He indicated that the armed forces needed new and more powerful weapons in order to confront an aggressive U.S. administration with a strong defense and to be able to "strike a devastating counterblow and destroy the aggressor under any conditions and in any given situation."

Marshal Ogarkov's call for total preparedness involved not only the armed forces and military industries but also all sectors of the economy, the party, civil defense and other organizations.

**Growing Uneasiness Seen**  
Western diplomats here said it reflected growing uneasiness among the Soviet military leaders over the Kremlin's relatively conciliatory stance toward President Reagan's policies and his stated quest for strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

He said the evolution of U.S. strategic doctrine showed that the United States had always entertained the idea of destroying socialism. "This course has become particularly dangerous in connection with the Reagan administration's confrontational strategy and its direct and all-embracing preparations for war."

The publication of his book would appear to place major questions of strategic doctrine before the leadership, questions that, in turn, involve the allocation of resources at a time when the Soviet economy already is under strain.

The changes in military technology, or, as he put it, "the fast pace of the development of nuclear missile weaponry by the adversary and the possibility of their sudden use" against the Soviet Union, call

for new steps "to secure the vital interests of our people."

"To understand this dialectical process is especially important at this stage, when the basic scientific progress in weapons systems is renewed every 10 to 12 years," Marshal Ogarkov wrote.

### Contrasting Tone

He reaffirmed the Kremlin position that it would use nuclear weapons as an extreme means of self-defense, but the tone of his book, "Always Ready to Defend the Fatherland," stood in contrast to recent pronouncements by President Leonid I. Brezhnev and other officials.

Marshal Ogarkov said the Soviet Union made a mistake before World War II, when it pursued a "defensive" strategy. The mistake was "corrected" in 1942, when the Russians established large tank armies in their westward drive.

He said a new war would be a cataclysmic confrontation between the two systems — socialism and capitalism — and that it would quickly engulf all continents.

The nature of nuclear war, Marshal Ogarkov continued, required not only preparedness on the part of the armed forces but also similar measures by the entire nation.

"In the earlier wars, the question of quick mobilization had not been clearly defined," he said. "The situation is different today. The element of suddenness played a role as early as World War II. Now it has become a factor of greatest strategic importance. The question of a timely switch of the armed forces and the entire economy to a war footing ... [has] become sharply defined."

"In order to increase the military preparedness of the country, today as never before it is necessary to coordinate mobilization and deployment of the armed forces and the entire economy and particularly the use of human resources, transport, communications and energy to secure the stability and livability" of the country.

He said arms industries should "improve their cooperation" and secure autonomous supplies of water and energy in the eventuality of war. They should also establish reserves in machine tools and raw materials.



Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov

To achieve national objectives in the new conditions of modern war, he said, "it is not possible without a stable centralized system of leadership of the country and the armed forces." It requires, he added, "an even greater concentration of management."

He said the military had to improve its command and control system and acquire "the necessary modern technology." He called for modernization of the naval and air forces and improved training for reservists.

## Deterrence Comes Before Détente For Nominee to U.S. Joint Chiefs

By Richard Halloran  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Gen. John W. Vessey Jr., nominated to become the senior U.S. military officer on July 1, believes that "America needs to wake up and make up its mind that there could well be a war and to prepare for it."

"Then," he told the Association of the United States Army 16 months ago, "there might not be any war at all."

Thus, Gen. Vessey, named by President Reagan to be the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, put himself into the ranks of those who advocate deterrence over détente.

That is one of the few clues about Gen. Vessey as a military strategist. He has spent most of his career as a field commander, including time as commanding general of U.S. forces in Korea.

Most recently, he has been out of the spotlight as the Army's vice chief of staff, and Army spokesmen say it is unlikely that he will speak out until he appears before the Senate Armed Services Committee for confirmation hearings, probably in May.

### Speeches and Observations

Even so, the few speeches Gen. Vessey has given, along with observations by senior officials, suggest that the general is a plain-spoken man with rather definite ideas. "I'm not opposed to good will," he said in his speech to the army association. "In fact, I am in favor

of fostering it. But it is a fragile reed upon which to build defense policy."

"We can be weak and hope for peace," he added, "or we can be strong and be sure of peace."

Gen. Vessey sometimes refers to the lessons of World War II. "Prior to World War II," he said, "many people in England and the United States considered defense appropriations sufficient — or too high."

"They weren't dishonest or disloyal," he said, "but they were dead wrong."

"I believe it is precisely that lack of preparation that will tempt our enemies and lead to the very war that we seek to avoid," he said. "I would submit we have no other responsible option than to make realistic preparations for war."

### A Protracted Conflict

A policy official indicated that Mr. Reagan selected Gen. Vessey because "he really fits in." The same official referred to the administration's plans for preparing for protracted, conventional, global war as more likely than scattered small conflicts or nuclear war.

"The short-war logic is compelling," said the general, "but I'm not sure the Russians will be smart enough to recognize defeat. Certainly, any study of 1812 and 1941 would lead the student to such a conclusion."

A senior military officer pointed out that Gen. Vessey, 59, is among the few active officers who fought in World War II, with the breadth that conflict gave even those who were young then.

The general worries that military forces have become too dependent on technology. "I'm sometimes concerned that we may not be preparing our leaders and commanders for the inevitable chaos of battle," he said in his speech about the state of the Army.

### "Murphy's Law"

"Technology will not be a substitute for physical and mental toughness of soldiers and leaders," he said. Referring to the dictum that whatever can go wrong will go wrong, he said: "Murphy's law will operate. There will be runners and messengers in the next battle, weather will preclude aircraft support and some of the fancy things that we are now fielding will be fixed with gum and wire."

There is little in Gen. Vessey's background to indicate that he knows much about seapower or about the strategic triad of long-range bombers, missiles and submarines capable of delivering nuclear warheads.

Nor is much known about his views on the proposal by the current Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Gen. David C. Jones, for reforming the chiefs, and particularly for strengthening the authority of the chairman.

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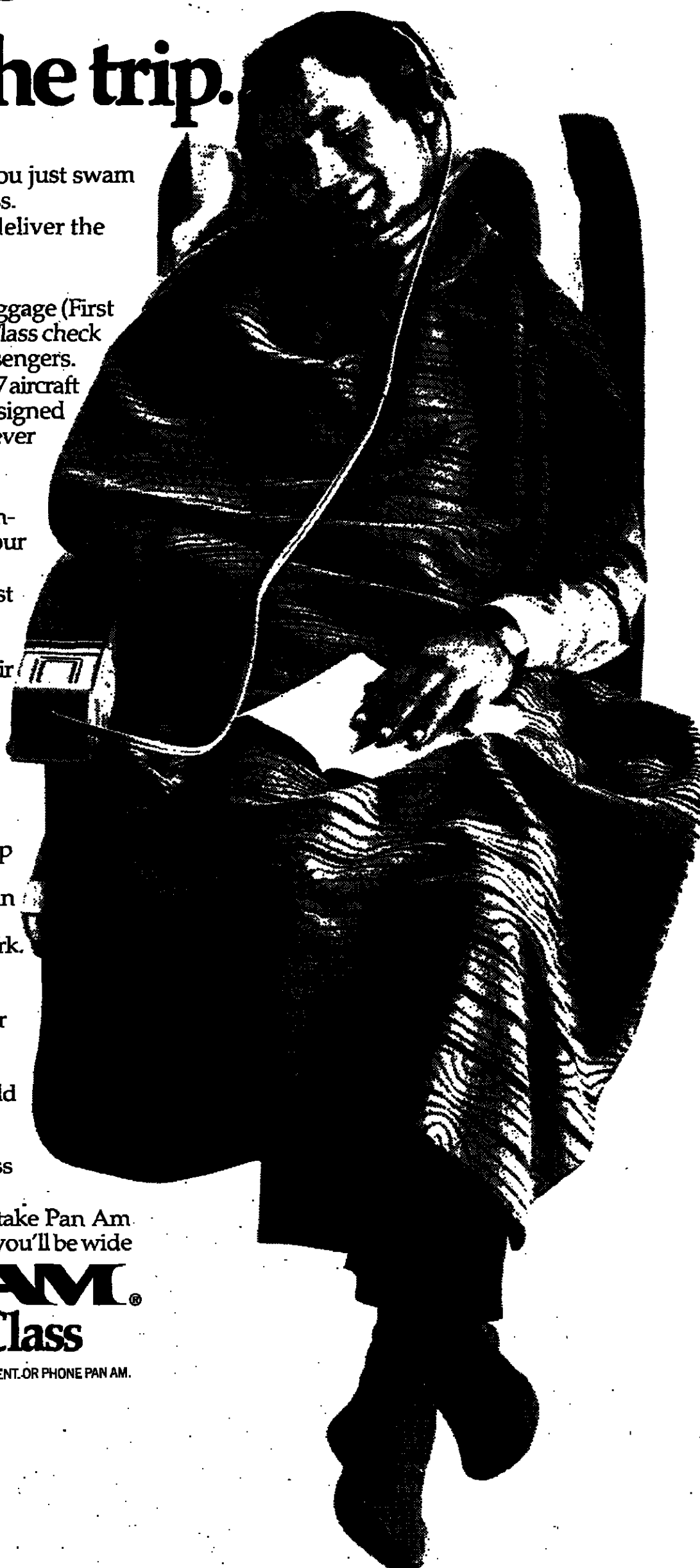
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## Man Who Sued KGB Gets 1-Year Jail Term

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A 36-year-old auto mechanic who sued the KGB paid for his temerity when a Moscow court sentenced him to a year in jail for parasitism and forbade him to live in Moscow for five years after he is released.

When the suit came up for hearing in a Moscow court three months ago, the mechanic, Viktor Tomachinsky, said he was the first person ever to bring a civil action against the KGB.

In his suit, Mr. Tomachinsky said the KGB had reneged on a promise to obtain visas for him and his family to emigrate to the United States. He sought 13,400 rubles (\$20,000) in damages, the sum he said he would have earned if he had spent nine months working as an auto mechanic in the United States.

Shortly after a three-judge panel ruled that it had no jurisdiction in that case, Mr. Tomachinsky was arrested at home. He was held in custody until Wednesday, when a court in suburban Moscow convened in a basement room of an apartment block to try him on the parasitism charge. After an eight-hour hearing, from which foreign reporters were barred, he was found guilty and sentenced to the maximum penalty for citizens who refuse to work.

The conviction appeared to bring an end to Mr. Tomachinsky's battle against the KGB, an institution so intimidating that many Russians lower their voice when mentioning it. His wife, Lena, 30, told reporters after Wednesday's hearing that she had no doubt that the parasitism charge was a "technicality" to put her husband behind bars.

"Viktor has been fighting the KGB for years now, and they have had enough," she said. "This is their way of punishing him."

**Turkey Forbids Ecevit From Traveling Abroad**  
ANKARA — Turkey's military government has banned Bulent Ecevit, former premier and leader of the disbanded Republican People's Party, from leaving the country, official sources said Thursday.

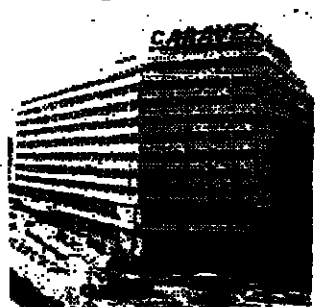
In a letter sent Wednesday to Mr. Ecevit, Ankara's martial law command said he could not get a passport because of a government investigation into his party and its members, the sources said. Mr. Ecevit recently accepted an invitation to visit Winston-Salem, N.C., to give a series of lectures at Wake Forest University. He was released from prison in February after serving three months for violating a ban on public statements by politicians.

**Bakhtiar Attackers Get Life Sentences**  
PARIS — Four Middle Eastern men convicted of attempting to assassinate former Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar of Iran in an attack that left two persons dead have been sentenced to life imprisonment.

A Criminal Court jury in the Paris suburb of Nanterre also sentenced a fifth defendant to a 20-year prison. The five defendants — two Iranians, two Lebanese and a Palestinian — have been on a hunger strike since Feb. 26 and were not present when the verdicts were returned.

Mr. Bakhtiar, who was appointed premier by Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in a last-ditch effort to stave off the Iranian revolution, narrowly escaped the assassination attempt outside his suburban Paris apartment on July 18, 1980. One of Mr. Bakhtiar's neighbors and a policeman were killed in the attack and three other persons injured.

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## What Is the U.S. Goal?

Things are getting out of hand in respect to Nicaragua. The tone and, according to the latest news reports, the content of President Reagan's approach are getting progressively more threatening. Whether the Nicaraguans are intimidated is not clear. It is evident, however, that Mr. Reagan is moving rapidly toward the outer limit of the support he can reasonably expect from the American people and from this country's friends in the hemisphere. He badly needs to slow down, collect his thoughts and put them out in public view.

There is, we believe, a central ambiguity to the line the administration seems to be taking now, an ambiguity fed partly by design and partly by indecision and careless thinking. Is the American purpose merely to prevent the Sandinista rulers of Nicaragua from imposing on and disrupting the lives of their neighbors? Or is it to put an end altogether to Sandinista rule? The administration has not openly professed that more ambitious second goal, but some of its private words, deeds and plans suggest it wishes to proceed toward it, or to get the Sandinistas to believe it will. In that latter purpose, it has succeeded. The Sandinistas do believe Mr. Reagan intends to try to do them in, and they are mobilizing their considerable diplomatic and propaganda resources to block him.

Should this country try to destroy the Sandinista revolution? The reasons to say yes may be seductive. The Sandinistas are lending themselves to the purposes of foreign countries hostile to the United States. They are double-crossing the many Nicaraguans who accepted their lead in the anti-Somoza struggle. And the more the regime reveals these tendencies, the stronger the temptation in the United States to move, in one way or another, against it. It would, however, be dangerous and wrongheaded to do so. Such an act would cut across the one principle that offers a basis on which the United States has a chance to avert far greater trouble than it has gotten into or even imagined so far. The principle is that of nonintervention.

It can never be forgotten that in Latin America, and especially in Nicaragua, the United States is viewed as the Great Inter-

venor. The right-wing police regimes of the hemisphere may join Washington in an effort, by open or covert means, to change the regime in Managua — but no other Latin government or element will. The substantial support the United States has received for its effort to build reform in El Salvador will inevitably fade away as Washington is seen to be returning to the role of intervener in Nicaragua. The American public, plenty leery already, would not put up with such intervention; nor should it. The ground on which the United States stands as it asks others to oppose Nicaraguan intervention in El Salvador crumbles as the United States sponsors intervention in Nicaragua.

It can be argued that the purpose of the CIA's anti-Nicaragua operations is merely to give the Sandinistas second thoughts about their help in Salvador, not to overthrow them. But you have to be pretty forgetful, or pretty dumb, to buy that argument. Anyway, if there is one thing that the United States has proved itself to be bad at in recent years, it is subverting Latin regimes. There has been no "success" in this department since Guatemala in 1954, and the results there are no advertisement for more of the same.

It follows that before President Reagan goes any further he should clarify the thrust of his policy. He could state that he regards the Sandinistas as bad news, for their international connections and revolutionary ambitions as well as for their repressive domestic proclivities, but that he has decided that in order best to influence them he will forswear an intent to unseat them. Instead, he will honor the traditional hemispheric ideal of nonintervention and call upon others to join him to ensure that the Sandinista government respects that ideal in its affairs. The means will be hardheaded, legitimate and generally acceptable and will blunt the crippling allegation that he seeks to "intervene."

This will not tie up every loose end of American policy toward Nicaragua. But it will help remedy its central flaw. From the fundamental decision to abandon interventionism, everything else follows.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Nonintervention Pledge

The debate will continue about exactly why Nicaragua is building airfields, multiplying training camps and buying Soviet-made tanks. But that the buildup is going on need no longer be a matter of argument. President Reagan was wise to overrule skittish intelligence officials and release aerial photographs so that everyone can finally examine the tangible evidence for American charges against the leftist revolutionaries in Managua. What the pictures show is that Nicaraguan air power is not quite as feeble as Sandinista leaders maintain. Besides acquiring two Soviet-made cargo helicopters, Nicaragua is building runways at four airfields that can accommodate heavy jet aircraft, and shelter them in sheds.

Garrisons similar in design to those in Cuba have been erected, 36 in all. That cannot be reconciled with Sandinista assertions that their new army is no bigger than Somoza's old one. Likewise, aerial photographs confirm that Indian villages near the Honduran frontier have been demolished, in not quite as gentle a fashion as Sandinistas claim. None of this comes as a shattering surprise, and taken as a whole it is cause for concern but not alarm; for all the aerial photographs, this is hardly a reprise of the 1962 missile crisis. Nor can the pictures confirm

the administration's larger charges of Soviet and Cuban influence. They cannot confirm that several thousand Cubans are masterminding this buildup. Nor is there support for the surmise that Cuban troops will be stationed in lands taken from Miskito Indians.

And thus far the administration has not produced its "overwhelming and irrefutable" evidence that Nicaragua is supplying significant quantities of Cuban and Soviet arms to guerrillas in El Salvador.

With a touch of pique, the administration promises further briefings. The annoyance is unwarranted. A year ago it released a white paper to document Soviet-Cuban intervention in El Salvador; it was found faulty on factual grounds. In recent days, to counter criticism, Secretary of State Haig has used a mislabeled picture and an uncorroborated charge about a "Nicaraguan military man." Americans remember as well the Carter administration's flap over the "unacceptable" Soviet brigade in Cuba two years ago — an apparent misreading of intelligence data.

For all these reasons, going public makes sense. There can be no rational policy toward Central America until there is agreement on just what the argument is really about.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### South African Isolation

Mr. Botha is faced with a dilemma. He can try to reassert control within in the Afrikaaner party and press on with his plans to lead his party out of the laager; or he can succumb to the atavistic forces which have so often triumphed before. There is a new spirit among many Afrikaaners which stands now in his favor. The tragedy of Mr. Botha's technique is that, because he is himself a creature of the Afrikaaner machine, he still appears to think it is necessary to keep control of these volatile processes entirely in Afrikaaner hands. South Africa is in a classic pre-revolutionary phase, but its pace of change may still be longer than the outside world expects. If Mr. Botha still intends to pursue an objective which would essentially dismantle the 35-year-old structure of apartheid — while pretending to maintain its ideological purity — he can only expect to do so with a broader base of support than that available from Nationalist Party loyalists.

That support may be there, but it will depend on the considered and constructive reactions of the outside world. It is essential that the outside world helps to save Afrikaaners from their fate, and isolating them

will only make bloodshed in South Africa inevitable. It is not enough for Christendom to stand on the sidelines and insist that Mr. Botha must lead the republic into the promised land of universal franchise and multi-racialism, and to state that, until he does, he will receive no further encouragement on the way. That attitude blithely ignores the realities of power both within South Africa and within the continent as a whole. We have our racial problems, too, just on a lesser scale. We are not holier than Mr. Botha; we are merely luckier.

— From the Times (London).

### The Crisis in Sudan

The Sudanese economy is in a such shocking state that the oil reserves recently discovered are about the only hope left. The problems are roughly the same as those besetting most of the third world. Exports have fallen because of poor cotton harvests and falling prices. While imports, especially those of oil, have risen at the same time. The only thing that keeps President Nimeiri in the saddle is the fact that the opposition is so weak that no genuine alternative is in sight.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## March 12: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1907: The Soul 'Discovered'

BOSTON — Five reputable physicians, after experiments covering six years, believe they have not only scientifically proved the existence of the human soul, but even that it must consist of some form of matter, as the tests appear to show that it weighs from half an ounce to one ounce. The doctors weighed patients immediately before and after death upon scales having a sensitivity of less than one-tenth of an ounce. The tests were carried out on persons of both sexes. Dr. Duncan MacDougall, who led the experiments, states that full allowance was made for bodily secretions and moisture, but that all tests apparently confirmed the existence of the soul.

### 1932: Hitler Campaigning

BERLIN — At Dortmund Adolf Hitler addressed a meeting of 16,000 and announced that a vital decision must be the outcome of the presidential election: "Shall we or shall we not stamp out internationalism, democracy and pacifism in Germany?" he asked. "I am the chief," cried Hitler in one of those mystic moods that carry his listeners off their feet. "I am youth, I am the future: Hindenburg is the past. Only I am capable of saving Germany. I have traveled west and east, south and north, in Pomerania, Silesia, Saxony, Thuringia and the Rhineland and I have forged a new Germany." His words were lost in the shouts of the crowd, which cheered the meaningless torrents of words.

# Mitterrand's View of Latin America Prospects

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — At President Reagan's request, President François Mitterrand has advanced his planned trip to Washington to Friday. White House talks are expected to focus on relations with the Soviet Union and Central America.

The impression in Paris is that Reagan knows he must soon decide between feeding administration advisers on immediate issues. It is good to hear another allied view at first hand. The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher was in Washington a few days ago.

Since Mitterrand has earned his anti-Soviet credentials in Washington's eyes, his explanation of why the Europeans will not abandon the Soviet gas-pipeline deal may convince doubters that it is not just a mushy-minded German project. France has already told its nationalized electronics company to make its own rotor blades for pipeline compressors if the United States goes ahead with a threat to deny licenses for the critical General Electric product.

That is likely to strengthen the "multilateralists" in the State Department who argue that it is futile to lean harder on allies, as the Pentagon wishes. But on Central America, the French think the State Department line is driving the United States, and the West, toward serious trouble. There is a good deal of sympathy on the French left

for insurgents in El Salvador. Along with French arms sales to Nicaragua, that has provoked angry muttering in Washington.

But there are harder heads in the French government who are just as convinced as the romantic left that a "damage-limiting operation" is required in Central America to save it from the Soviet camp. That is why Paris supports the mediation plan of the Mexican president, José López Portillo, coldly received by Washington.

Encompassing Nicaragua, Salvador and Cuba, the plan is more realistic than the original French-Mexican call for a Salvadoran political settlement.

The background of the \$17 million French arms deal with Nicaragua is important in the overall Paris view. Officials say the Nicaraguans simply turned up one day with a shopping list carefully composed of weapons that might be used in an anti-guerrilla or defensive war, but not suitable for either offensive or guerrilla operations.

Since the list is small and does not fit any logical arms buildup program, the French concluded that the request reflected continued debate within the Nicaraguan leadership about becoming over-dependent on Soviet-sponsored supplies. "It was clearly political," said an authoritative French official. Surprisingly, the Nicaraguans also asked

about training a few pilots in France. They can't afford French planes and the French can't train them on anything else, so that too was seen as a political hint.

It is noted here that unlike Cuba and Vietnam, Nicaragua has not become a certified member of Moscow's "Socialist camp," and doesn't even have observer status as Ethiopia and Angola do in Comecon, the economic branch. The French recognize a distinct Managua tilt that way, but argue that threats are most likely to push it over the brink.

The long view is sometimes put very harshly. Upheaval and far-reaching change is inevitable in awakening Central American societies, it goes. Opponents of the existing order are bound to be anti-American, since they see the U.S. as the bulwark of their oppressors. It may be a couple of generations before their hatred subsides.

Sooner or later they will win. Therefore, the aim should be not to drive them into Moscow's arms, which would be a strategic disaster, but to hope that if they go Marxist it will be on Yugoslav terms of real non-alignment, according to the French argument.

This raises the question of Cuba. Fidel Castro's claim to nonalignment is patent baldness. But it is not clear to what extent

his regime is simply a mouthpiece and proxy for Moscow and how far the urge to spread revolution and create regional allies is home-grown.

Probably there is some of both in Havana. Before it can tell the difference, Washington must decide whether it considers both equally unacceptable or whether it can deal with a Marxist regime close to the United States as it deals with China and Yugoslavia, providing it isn't a Soviet ally.

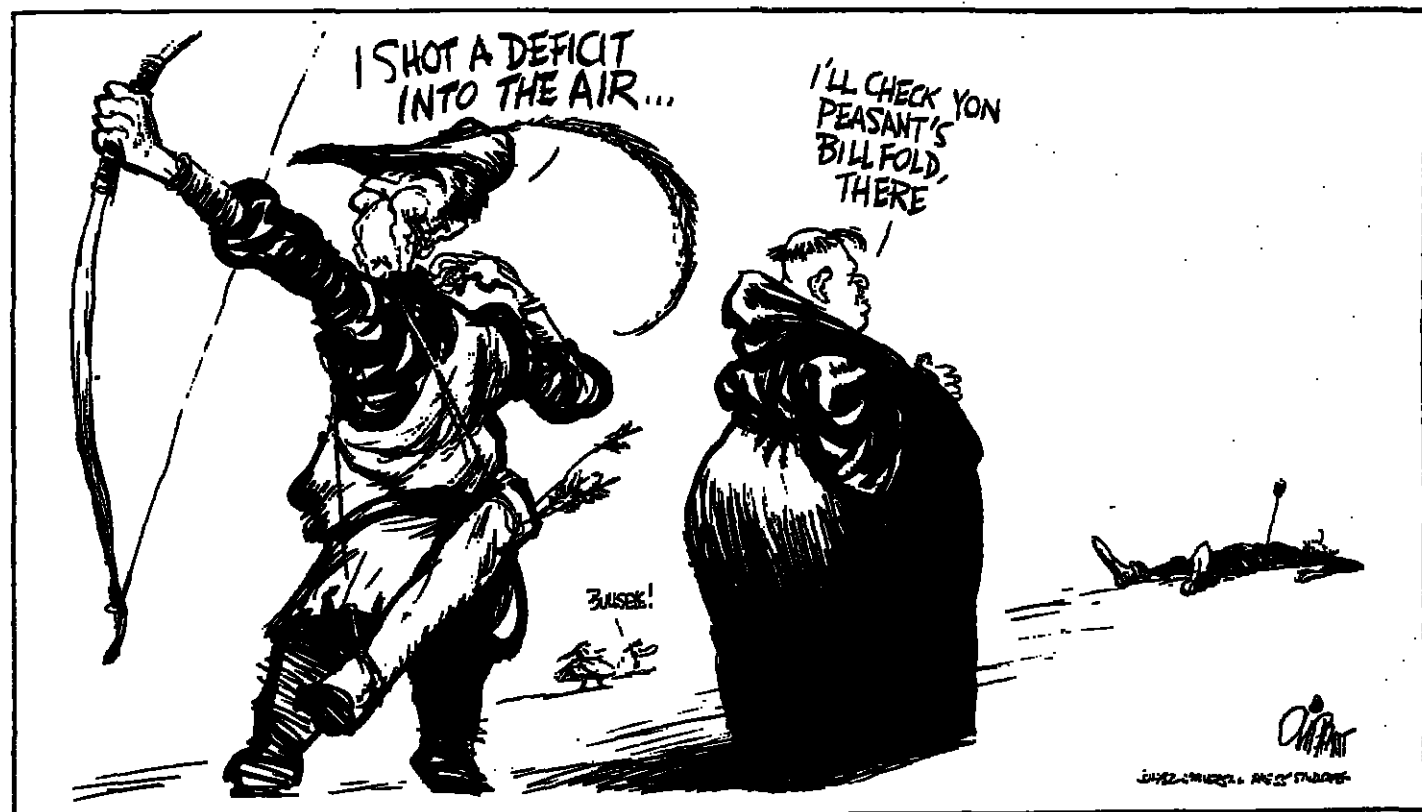
The French analysis may be unnecessarily pessimistic, but only if no intermediate solutions can be found. So far, Cuba has said it will only talk with the United States about bilateral issues, and Washington has said it will only talk with Cuba about cutting off support for rebels in the hemisphere.

Mexico's offer to be go-between could at least clarify possibilities. It is already clear that if the United States seeks a military solution in the Caribbean and Central America, it will unify all but the far right in opposition and seriously aggravate relations with European allies.

If it continues to bellow and bumble ineffectively, the deterioration will be more gradual but as sure.

Mitterrand will have a lot to say to Reagan, and it should be hoped that he is heard.

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## -Letters-

### World Terrorism

In the January 23-24 issue of the International Herald Tribune an American diplomat is quoted as saying that for one American diplomat killed, three Libyan diplomats should disappear. Unfortunately it is only when terrorism touches them personally that people become indignant. In the last nine years 20 Turkish diplomats, including their wives and children, have been killed and many more wounded by Armenian terrorists. It is high-time that self-respecting people of all nations should unite to put an end to international terrorism.

Ankara.

A. ERSAN,

### South Africa

Your article on the latest SWAPO accusations against South Africa was published under the prominent headline: "SWAPO Accuses South Africans of Killing 15 Namibian Civilians." (IHT, Feb. 26.) Although the article mentions South Africa's denial, the headline does not. The effect on the average reader is obvious.

Meanwhile, SWAPO does more than accusing South Africa: In 1981 95 Namibian civilians (almost all of them blacks) were killed by SWAPO insurgents through assassinations or attacks on local villages. Another 65 were victims of SWAPO landmines. These are not merely accusations, but the tragic proof is there for all to see. And this is without counting the wounded or the number of kidnappings over the past years. These acts by SWAPO consistently meet with a deafening silence at the UN, which is probably the logical result of that organization's partiality in favor of SWAPO. Less understandable, however, is why these hard facts never seem to reach the press headlines as easily as SWAPO's unsubstantiated allegations.

R.H. GORIS,  
Information Counsellor,  
South African Embassy,  
Paris.

### Spain's Military

A great deal of interest exists at the present time in the trial of the military in Spain involved in the 1981 assault on the Cortes.

One of the participants is Gen. Milans del Bosch.

In 1941 an insurrection took place in an attempt to dislodge the Count of Luchana, who was then acting Regent for Isabel II. The officers professed full loyalty to the Crown, while attacking the royal palace.

While the leading officer was Gen. de la Concha, who then fled to Portugal, leaving behind Gen. Diego Leon, who was court-martialed and shot, one of the prominent officers in the putsch was Gen. Milans del Bosch.

BARON H.S. STROUTS,  
Malaga.

### Pollution Fight

Gasoline and oil are universally the greatest pollutants so it is only logical that they should pay or contribute to the cost of anti-pollution devices and their installation. A cent or two on the former and perhaps 10 cents per gallon on fuel oil is all that is needed to provide funds for subsidizing anti-pollution measures on the part of the industries involved. Everyone would benefit and no one would be hurt. Even the government would benefit through the good will created. If adopted, such a program would of course counteract the country's unemployment through the great amount of manufactured material and labor required. How long must the world wait?

MORGAN RICE,  
Stockholm.

## A Stronger Alliance vs. Sanctions on Poland

By Henry Owen

WASHINGTON — Little will come from the present allied discussion of sanctions. Our allies are as anxious to spare their commercial relations with the USSR as we are to spare our grain trade. So there will be a great allied brouhaha, and not much to show for it — unless Soviet involvement in Poland deepens.

This does not mean that we and the allies should not discuss sanctions. But it does suggest that we should not allow this discussion to divert us from a more promising area: measures to enhance allied strength and unity. The Czech takeover in the late 1940s helped to generate allied support for the Marshall Plan and NATO; the Hungarian crisis of 1956 hastened European support for the Common Market and EURATOM. The effect of these Western actions was more important and lasting than anything else we did to punish the USSR for its transgressions in Eastern Europe, and the Soviet leaders are probably the first to recognize this fact.

No one who has recently been in Europe can doubt that many Europeans are worried about what is happening in Poland. Austrian Chancellor Kreisky spoke for them when he said that events in Poland had created the most dangerous situation since World War II. The disintegration of the Turkish and Austrian empires in the face of Eastern European nationalism was marked by spreading violence; at least some Europeans whose countries felt the impact of this violence in the late 19th and early 20th centuries are not persuaded that the Russian empire will be an exception.

This prospect does not convince them that sanctions would be useful, but it does persuade them that allied power and cohesion will be

more needed than ever in the period that lies ahead. As in the past, U.S. leadership will be essential if this is to be achieved. Three areas of potential progress, each related to the Polish crisis, come to mind:

Defense: Events in Poland dramatize the need for enough NATO conventional force to ensure a balance of usable military power in a potentially unstable continent — without the undue reliance on nuclear weapons that is now proving as politically divisive as it would be militarily suicidal (in the most literal sense of that much over-used word). To get allied agreement on building up conventional forces, the United States would have to resume the draft, or adopt some equally effective action to increase the quantity of its own military manpower. Such a U.S. move could be taken as part of a package that would include European pledges to achieve the targets for increased conventional effort agreed by NATO heads of government at London in 1977.

Political: The Polish crisis has underlined the need for a concerted Western European foreign policy. The best way to meet this need is to create a European Political Community, paralleling the present Economic Community. The United States, stressing that advance consultation is more feasible with a single EC entity than with nine separate EC members, could pledge that it would not take relevant unilateral foreign policy actions without consulting such a Community, if one came into being — and thus encourage its construction.

Energy: The French independent newspaper Le Monde is not alone in pointing out that the Polish upheaval dramatizes the risks of depending heavily on Soviet gas supplies, which might be interrupted by a deepening crisis in

Eastern Europe. Such European leaders as Chancellor Schmidt have stressed that U.S. pressure to reduce that dependence would be more credible if it were linked to proposals for developing energy alternatives. Administration leadership in seeking passage of pending legislation to authorize the States to get on with dredging of U.S. ports to accommodate greater coal exports, coupled with U.S. government encouragement of private U.S. firms in forming joint ventures with European companies to build European plants that could turn this coal into gas, would provide such an alternative. New U.S. and European taxes on oil imports could, at the same time, generate the funds needed to improve coal transportation infrastructure on both sides of the Atlantic.

These proposals illustrate the basic point: Specific and useful allied responses to the Polish crisis could be devised that would result in constructive measures to give the alliance greater strength and staying power. But government's attention is now focused almost exclusively on debating sanctions. Private citizens who command confidence on both sides of the Atlantic could redress the balance — by meeting to discuss specific constructive programs, and by offering to help generate public support for these programs if governments decided to move in this direction. The work of Jean Monnet's Action Committee in proposing and supporting the governmental actions that culminated in the Treaty of Rome suggests a useful precedent. The obstacles are greater now. But so is the need.

The writer, ambassador-at-large during the Carter administration, is a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution and a member of the Consultants International Group.

## Despite Ominous Facts, Genscher Is Optimistic

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — This city is in such a pessimistic mood these days — about the economy, the alliance, Central America and the Russians — that it doesn't quite know what to make of a visitor like the foreign minister of West Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who has been going up and down town recently here suggesting that the United States take things a little easier.

He recognizes all the ominous facts. Are high U.S. interest rates, high oil prices, growing unemployment, Soviet pressure on Poland and Afghanistan, trouble in the Middle East, and the nuclear arms race dangerous to world peace? Yes, he says, but they are manageable if the allies talk together and stick together on their common problems.

Genscher comes from a divided country, about the size of Oregon, studded with Western nuclear missiles and menaced with many more nuclear weapons on the Soviet side of the Elbe River, but he insists that it is both necessary to negotiate with the Russians and tell them in no uncertain terms that the West intends to maintain a balance of nuclear power against them if they refuse to compromise. He is against a "nuclear-free Europe," he regards this Soviet proposal as a trap. He insists that any "nuclear-free zone" must include the entire area of the Soviet Union from which Western Europe could be attacked, including Siberia with its Soviet missiles, and he believes time is not on the Soviet side in Poland or Afghanistan or in Central America or anywhere else.

On the contrary, he suggests, time is on the side of the West. We have our problems, he says, but we have the Russians. They have eco-

omic problems at home and elsewhere, and he is quite specific about that. "I think," he told a few reporters here at the West German embassy, "that there can be no doubt that the international commitment of the Soviet Union extend by far beyond their capability of economic assistance. They are having to deal with their war in Afghanistan, a war in Cambodia, there are Soviet commitments in Africa, there are Soviet economic problems in Poland, and there can be no doubt that the peoples of Eastern Europe realize to an increasing extent that the very long standing of living they have to endure is due to two reasons.

"These are," Genscher says, "first, to a wrong economic order that has been imposed on them by Moscow; and second, on excessive military costs that have also been imposed on Eastern Europe. And these," he adds, "underscore the need for disarmament. This, I feel, is going to be the central issue for many years to come, namely whether the Soviets will be able to react adequately and inflexibly to this basic movement which is gaining momentum everywhere and also in Eastern Europe — an urge and desire, a striving and yearning for more independence, for more self-determination, for more freedom.

Therefore, the foreign minister said, he wondered after the liberation of the Third World countries in the second half of this century whether this insistence by the Soviet Union on superiority and domination could really be accepted as a model by the states of Eastern Europe.

It seemed clear that he did not regard the present grumblings within the Western alliance as critical if the allies improve their means of consultation, which he came here to accomplish.

He thought that maybe Europe's diplomacy of accommodation was better suited to the present situation than Washington's bolder crisis or sudden diplomacy. But he said that he was going away feeling that his talks with Secretary of State Haig had been useful and would lead to regular private foreign ministers' meetings within the alliance.

All nations have their internal political differences over these international tangles, he conceded, the Russians perhaps more than others since the death of Khrushchev. But the main point, he thought, was not to concentrate on what was on the Soviet mind, but to be clear about what was on the minds of the allied leaders in the coming critical years.

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# A Radical Therapy Method

By Glenn Collins  
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Donna was 21, she lived with her parents and two sisters in a big house in the suburbs of an Italian city, and she had had anorexia nervosa since age 13. Her parents had taken her from doctor to doctor. Finally, one suggested that the family consult a team of therapists who had been experimenting with a new kind of treatment that produced rapid results with previously untreatable cases.

The team was practicing a form of family therapy notable for its innovative techniques and its implications for traditional therapeutic practice. Titled "Milan-style," it was developed by a group of therapists, many of whom were practicing in the field of anorexia nervosa, and has been the subject of intense discussion and widespread imitation recently among family therapists worldwide.

The therapists first interviewed Donna's whole family, then invited the parents to attend a second session, alone. "I must have you do something that will be very, very difficult," said one of the two therapists, "and you must realize that there is no room for error."

The parents were told to wait a few days, then sneak out of the house one night, just before dinner, without telling anyone. They were to leave a note on the kitchen table that said simply, "Tonight we are out." They could go anywhere, without telling anyone. They were to return at 11 p.m., they were to answer all queries from family members by saying, "This business concerns only the two of us."

With trepidation, the parents stole away and left the note. They returned to find that Donna and her two teen-age sisters had hardly missed them. Donna, in fact, had scrounged around and made her sisters dinner — something she had never done before — and the anorexic Donna had even eaten some of the food.

## Appetite Gain

As they had been ordered to, the parents left three more evenings during the next five weeks, before seeing the doctors again. By then, Donna's appetite had picked up. After several more sessions, by which time the parents had spent an entire weekend away from home, Donna had completely ceased her anorexic behavior. A few months later, she moved out of the house and soon began dating young men for the first time.

The family's therapist was Mara Selvini Palazzoli, who works with her colleague, Gianna Prata, at the Center for Family Studies in Milan. Since 1972 Palazzoli and her associates have been evolving a radically different form of family therapy.

In the United States, Milan-style therapy, as it is called, is being employed in New York, California, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Georgia, New Jersey and Alabama; internationally it is being practiced

in West Germany, the Netherlands, Canada, Britain, Belgium and Sweden.

Palazzoli and Prata presented their latest experimental work, including the case history of "Donna," at a three-day conference held recently by the Family Therapy Training Center of the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic. The audience of 800 greeted Palazzoli with rapt attention and skeptical questions during the "trialogue" between the Milan researchers and two eminent figures in U.S. family therapy, Carl Whitaker and Salvador Minuchin.

"I think Mara's research is tremendously important," said Whitaker, 70, a professor of psychiatry at the University of Wisconsin. "We need someone like her to develop the state of the art, and I'm very impressed with her work."

Family therapists focus on the emotional life of an entire family, rather than on one member who may have been labeled "the patient." Complex, or entire families spanning grandchildren to grandparents, may visit the therapists.

"Our own technique is quite powerful and radical in a number of ways," said Palazzoli. "The danger is that it may be widely misunderstood and misused by therapists who practice it carelessly."

## 'Field Is Torn'

"Our field is torn now," commented H. Charles Fishman, a psychiatrist who is director of training at the Philadelphia clinic. "Many practitioners are confused. They've heard about the Milan technique, and they wonder whether to experiment with them. We hope our conference will help to clarify some of these issues."

In Milan-style practice, two therapists sit in a room with the family while two others observe behind a one-way mirror. The sessions last an hour, and are repeated at long intervals — at least a month apart. Typically, families are seen for 10 sessions. "The reorganization of the family system is slow," said Palazzoli.

A crucial element of the therapy is the reading of a "paradoxical prescription" to the family. After the hour session, the family is directed to a waiting room, and the four therapists adjourn to figure out a prescription suited to the family's problem. The therapists then invite the family in again and read them a message, or give them a task or ritual to perform.

The families, Palazzoli explained, are given a sympathetic restatement of their situation and encouraged not to change it. Finding themselves in this therapeutic double bind (by not changing they are obliged to follow the unpalatable orders of the therapist, but by resisting the therapist they have to change) many of the families have regrouped in healthier ways.

Three other key elements of the therapy are a rigorous method of developing hypotheses about the nature of the family patterns; a strict neutrality toward all family members; and a special interview technique.

Palazzoli, now 63, and her colleagues developed their ideas in an influential book, "Paradox and Counterparadox." The paradox, she said, is the unhealthy situation or repetitive pattern that may have trapped a family in a no-win situation, but is necessary for its cohesiveness. "Our interventions are the counterparadox."

Central to her concept of treating the family, she said, are the theories of the late anthropologist Gregory Bateson. He posited that biological systems and social systems are self-maintaining organisms that strive for constancy in the face of change. When threatened by new realities, however, systems — including family systems — can adapt and alter their basic structure, evolving to higher levels of complexity that permit them to survive.

## Team Approach

Formerly an internist and psychoanalyst, Palazzoli began studying new therapeutic procedures in May, 1967. Ten years ago she embarked on her experimental team approach with Prata and the psychiatrist Luigi Boscolo and Gianfranco Cecchin.

Some critics dismiss the paradoxical prescriptions as nothing more than reverse psychology. Palazzoli believes that the hypothesis and the interview method can be more important than the actual gimmick of the prescription.

In 1978 Boscolo and Cecchin left the group to teach their techniques. Palazzoli and Prata have continued to evolve their theories as a two-therapist team. Although they employ the full variety of their paradoxical techniques, they are now experimenting with prescribing only a single, fixed message: the one encouraging the parents to secretly spend time away from their children.

## 'Powerful Prescription'

"This is a very powerful prescription," said Palazzoli. "The idea of the 'secret' gives us a fundamental pact with the parents as co-therapists."

Because families may leave Milan-style therapy irritated or confused, studies of the "cure rates" of patients are even more conjectural than those in traditional therapeutic approaches.

Criticism of the Milan therapy has focused on its manipulative aspects. "It is impossible not to manipulate families," Palazzoli countered. "You manipulate the family or they manipulate you — and if they're doing that, your patients just will not get well."

Others in the field are dubious about the superiority of the Milan-style methods. "It's an interesting research approach," said Minuchin, 60, a family therapy pioneer who is training director emeritus of the Philadelphia clinic. "Mara is looking for the single most powerful intervention — she's looking for the perfect judo to use on the family. But there are many different ways to challenge the rigidity and narrowness of a family. I think we are all equally effective."



Therapist Palazzoli concentrates on family.

# Miriam Makeba's 'Realist' Songs

By Jacqueline Trescott  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Almost two years ago, the singer Miriam Makeba, whose lyrics and life reflect Third World struggles, performed in Lesotho. That performance in a nation looked in by her country of birth, South Africa, was the closest she has been to her home in more than 20 years.

"It felt good, for a change, to address an audience in your own language. Of course there was also a sadness, when you look across the border and realize that is the border and that our umbilical cords are buried on the other side. It was kind of a sweet-and-sour feeling," she recalled.

Makeba, who prefers to be called a "realist" rather than a "protest singer," was in Washington for a performance with the jazz drummer Max Roach at the Kennedy Center. This, part of her first concert tour of the United States in 10 years, was organized and produced by the New York-based South African Students Union. It was her strong allegiance to the students that prompted her return to a country that once rejected her and her politics.

"The students certainly didn't need to convince me to return, as a mother, as an artist. They need my help, they can have it," said Makeba, whose South African citizenship was revoked after her appearance in an anti-apartheid film. She spoke in whispers, more from travel fatigue than from hesitation.

The fact that the tour coincides

with her 50th birthday prompts a coyness that usually doesn't surface in her conversations.

"I don't know about this birthday. I think I should slow down," she said, laughing. Makeba, who lives in Guinea, spends more than half the year touring and is finishing work on a film about South Africa. There are few signs of age in her small, taut face, framed by gold-decorated braids.

In "West Wind," Makeba sings:

*Make us free from exploitation and strife  
Because nothing is more precious than life  
West wind with your splendor take my people by the hand  
Spread your glory sunshine, Mother Africa, unify my precious land.*

When she lived in the United States in the 1960s, she was already an internationally known singer. She introduced the South African languages and legends of the Xhosa and Zulu in vibrant, haunting songs. Her departure in 1968 coincided with her marriage to the black power activist Stokely Carmichael, now called Kwame Toure.

"I had decided to leave anyway because I felt I was missing Africa. I had been away from Africa 10 years, long enough. But at the same time, I married Stokely and

# The French 'Cultural Revolution'

By Aline Mosby  
United Press International

PARIS — The day the Comédie Française troupe played in the subway and the culture minister opened a cartoon festival and praised jazz, Parisians figured the old order was cracking.

France these days is being shaken by its own "cultural revolution." The Socialist regime has stepped up the battle with two goals:

• To spread culture to the so-called masses, ending the image of the arts in France serving mainly the elite.

• To recover Paris' glory as the world cultural capital. The new minister of culture, Jack Lang, 39, has unleashed a whirlwind of changes to end what he calls "the unacceptable underdevelopment of French culture."

One of his first coups was sending the prestigious Comédie Française to perform 19th-century classic plays in the Mtro while office and factory workers and shoppers milled around to watch.

And national museums in Paris are now free on Wednesdays as well as the usual Sundays to encourage the low-salaried to enter.

Lang enthusiastically said the new culture places that the state intends to build will make "France one huge construction site." (Some

of the projects the Socialists are pushing to complete were begun under the previous government.)

Some detractors poke fun at "culture à la Lang." The minister, as he soars around Paris, looks unlike the usual Cabinet member. He seldom wears a tie. His long, curly black hair is tousled, he gestures with his fists. He is a Socialist Party militant who in 1977, caught party leader Francois Mitterrand's eye when he organized a drama festival in Nancy.

Undaunted by critics who wonder if the cultural revolution will really improve culture, Lang said: "We must reduce the inequalities of culture. Nine French out of 10 never have been to a theater, three out of four never go to museums, one out of three never read books."

That is what he is out to change. A "popular opera" house will go up, appropriately at Bastille plaza, site of the beginning of the French Revolution, and appropriately to open in 1989 during Paris' world exposition to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Revolution.

The 4,000-seat opera house will supplement, not replace, the 19th-century Opéra, whose 1,900 seats cannot hold all those who seek tickets. Some operas and ballets are now staged in the 4,500-seat Palais des Sports and other theaters.

An Arab cultural center, sponsored by 15 Arab states, will appear next to the University of Paris science hall in the Latin Quarter. A museum of art from 1890 to 1915 is being built in the ornate old Orsay railway station.

A science museum and park will be constructed in an abandoned modern slaughterhouse at Porte de la Villette on the edge of Paris. This relaxed park will boast places for sports, for painting pictures and for children to "well, plant radishes," as one of Lang's assistants said.

Even the staid Louvre museum has not escaped the cultural revolution. Lang has given the Finance Ministry notice that it must move from the north wing, which will be used for more art. He even invited Paris ready-to-wear designers to stage their fashion shows in the Louvre for world buyers in late March.

To make up for Paris losing out to New York, Los Angeles and London as a modern art center, Lang plans to dot France with new art schools and "artistic counselors."

The government's 1982 budget multiplies by 10 the usual funds for buying art for French museums. State money will also subsidize artists, publishers of art books and magazines, expositions and broadcast art programs. Lang launched his campaign to promote modern French art by blanketing New York and other U.S. cities with exhibitions by French painters this winter.

The Paris Cinéma-thèque, faded to obscurity after being the renowned home for old films, will be given larger quarters for a film museum and library. And to improve France's feeble stature in the music world, most of the cultural revolution's budget is earmarked for "developing the creation of music" — including teaching and writing jazz.

Lang appeared on a TV rock program, and opened a department in his ministry devoted to popular music and jazz to try to get more French and less American music on radio and TV in France. Jazz and popular music centers will open all over the country.

A music center in the new science museum will include a concert hall, music workshop and music museum, as well as a new location for the Conservatoire National. Music education will be enlarged in schools.

The days of shaky French ballet might be over, too. A ballet school in Marseilles, directed by Roland Petit, and a dance conservatory in Lyons are on the revolution's list. Folk dancing will be revived in schools.

Lang hopes to popularize literature through price controls on books, and more public libraries. Almost the only thing absent from his program is a recipe to end the modern lack of great French authors.

## BBC to Start Morning TV

The Associated Press  
LONDON — State-run British Broadcasting Corp. plans to start breakfast-time television early next year, beating rival Independent Television by a few months.

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Here's a quick check on what they're entitled to:

- 3 free drinks including champagne served in crystal glasses
- Menu of excellent hot meals served with linen napkins and table cloths
- Separate cabin at front of aircraft
- Choice of seat (pillows and blankets included) with empty seat next to them when possible
- Special Boarding Pass, baggage and hand luggage tags
- Separate waiting lounge at Athens Airport and separate check-in everywhere
- Large selection of newspapers and magazines
- Extensive choice of duty-free goods on board
- Smoking and no-smoking areas
- 30 kilos baggage allowance

And because Business Class is specially for people like them, sleeping or working in peace won't be a problem.

Can you think of a more civilized way to fly?

**OLYMPIC**  
A more civilized way to fly.

**The brandy Napoleon did not drink**

**but Alexander did. (known as the Great)**

**METAXA** the Greek classic



# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

## Market Summary

### Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Dow Jones Industrial Average	2,514.50	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,514.50
Dow Jones Transportation Average	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,100.00
Dow Jones Utility Average	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,100.00

### Market Indices

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE Composite	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,100.00
AMEX Composite	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,100.00

### NYSE Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	110.00	109.00	109.00	110.00
AT&T	45.00	44.00	44.00	45.00
GE	30.00	29.00	29.00	30.00

### NYSE Index

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE Composite	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,100.00
AMEX Composite	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,100.00

### Standard & Poors Index

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Standard & Poors 500	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,100.00

### AMEX Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	110.00	109.00	109.00	110.00
AT&T	45.00	44.00	44.00	45.00
GE	30.00	29.00	29.00	30.00

### AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
AMEX Composite	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,100.00

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	110.00	109.00	109.00	110.00
AT&T	45.00	44.00	44.00	45.00
GE	30.00	29.00	29.00	30.00

### Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Dow Jones Bond Average	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,100.00

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	110.00	109.00	109.00	110.00
AT&T	45.00	44.00	44.00	45.00
GE	30.00	29.00	29.00	30.00

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
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## RUBIK'S CUBE

The stock market is not a fixed cube, a puzzle solved only by the usually gifted, or "players" with the patience of Job. Rather, the financial arena represents itself, fall into place, with unwary predictability. We do not believe that man and animal are the same; the difference being that man drinks when he's not thirsty and thinks for all seasons. We need our brains, our muscles, for the market is a state of mind. While mankind is an abstraction, the individual is not. For investors to adopt a horse-like attitude toward securities, to miss the passing parade, at a time when second chances, among them, COCA-COLA, DUPONT and SEARS, are selling at historically and "irrationally" low price-earnings ratios, is to lubricate.

There are obvious flaws in Western economies, still, a realist can perceive an upside stock market explosion, a "Witch's Brew" - a market changing from the most realistic projections. At the same time when the Establishment is deluding the masses into selling, the Power Bloc accumulates overvalued value, equities we have recommended, defying prevailing opinion. The market is programmed, it is not a random chain of spontaneous events. The majority of shares, our staffers have recommended have proved rewarding to investors, those with an allegiance to the low end of country returns. Our current letter reviews a low priced natural resource equity that could emulate the domino of mature stocks that escalated from obscurity to legend, one of which, NATOMAS, catapulted from 60 cents to a high of \$45. In addition, we focus on high-tech stocks, trading near three years low, and on asset-rich corporations covered by predators, willing to pay premium prices. For your complimentary copy, please write to:



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Kerkstraat 360 - 1017 HW Amsterdam - The Netherlands  
Tel: 243075 - Telex: 16396

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	12 Month Stock High Low Div.
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## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### Royal Dutch Shell Says Recession Cut Profit

LONDON — Royal Dutch/Shell said Wednesday that a slight drop in profit for 1981 was attributable to the deepening recession, higher taxation and the impact on oil product markets of the appreciation of the dollar.

The company said that particularly in the first half, group companies were handicapped by a considerable crude oil cost disadvantage compared with competitors with substantial access to Saudi Arabian crude.

It said group companies outside North America achieved a significant improvement in the manufacturing, marine and marketing sectors in the second half of 1981.

### Cadbury Schweppes Sees Profit Progress

LONDON — Cadbury Schweppes, reporting a 3 percent after-tax profit increase for 1981, said Wednesday that the rise and expectation of further progress this year reflect long-term strategies determined five years ago.

Chief executive Basil Collins told a press conference the group's growth policies continue to aim at concentration on international business, capital spending on modernization and further restructuring.

A company spokesman said 1982 capital spending should exceed £70 million, after £77 million last year and £57 million in 1980. Company spokesmen said the group plans to increase its output while sharply cutting its British plant space.

### Britain Approves Shell Pipeline for Scotland

LONDON — British Energy Minister Nigel Lawson has authorized Shell UK to build a 20-inch-diameter, 135-mile pipeline to carry natural gas liquids in Scotland, the Department of Energy said Thursday.

The line, which will greatly expand the capacity of the British petrochemical industry, will run from the St. Fergus onshore gas terminal to a plant at Mossburn. Five, the department said, the pipeline will carry the natural gas liquids remaining to Mossburn for processing.

### GM Recalls Cars for Hose-Clamp Repair

DETROIT — General Motors has recalled about 500,000 1982 front-wheel drive models — including all its just-introduced A-cars — for replacement of fuel-hose clamps and vent-pipe hoses.

The automaker did not reveal the expected cost of the recall. GM said the hose clamps on these autos could break resulting in fuel leakage during refueling. Fuel also could spill over while driving if the level is above three-quarters full.

## Pöhl, in U.S., Supports Volcker's Efforts

By Robert A. Bennett  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Karl Otto Pöhl, the president of the Bundesbank, is in the United States in an unusual role: A diplomat seeking to reduce some of the strain in relations between the governments of the two countries.

He said in an interview Wednesday that for many years he had had excellent relations with U.S. financial leaders, so he hoped that his visit could achieve its purpose.

"I am afraid of this cooling off in American-European relations," Mr. Pöhl said.

Considering that Arthur F. Burns, formerly Mr. Pöhl's counterpart at the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, is now U.S. ambassador to West Germany, a political trip by a central banker seems somewhat less unusual than it might have been two years ago.

Mr. Pöhl said that he would meet with Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan and Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Thursday he was to hold talks at the Institute for International

## U.S. Again Warns Canada To End Investment Curbs

By Jane Scabery  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has renewed warnings that it may retaliate against Canada if discussions to eliminate trade and investment barriers do not succeed.

"This administration has not and will not sit by idly and watch our companies and businesses bear the brunt of curbs in the Canadian market," an assistant commerce secretary, Raymond J. Waldmann, told a Senate subcommittee Wednesday.

"I might also point out that should our bilateral or multilateral efforts to eliminate discriminatory Canadian practices fail, then we will proceed to explore the merits of pursuing unilateral measures available under U.S. law," Mr. Waldmann said. He cited a provision allowing the government to initiate an investigation that could give the president broad powers of retaliation.

"We must, of course, proceed cautiously in this regard, first to ensure that we do not do damage to U.S. interests in taking such action, and second to ensure that we do not harm to the international trading system," Mr. Waldmann added. "Nevertheless, there should be no doubt that we will use all appropriate legal means to defend our interests."

The administration first publicly warned Canada last fall about its nationalization plans aimed at limiting U.S. investment. Since then, however, rhetoric from Washington has been less strident, and some officials said they hoped that a less heated debate could bring results.

Last fall, the administration considered, among other possible moves, granting the president power to eliminate or alter any trade agreement between the two countries.

Since then, talks between Canadian and U.S. officials to reduce or prevent barriers to trade and investment have not resulted in significant changes in the policies in question, although there are indications that some Canadian pro-

## British Banks Reduce Base Lending Charges

LONDON — British banks cut their base lending rates half a percentage point to 13 percent Thursday, continuing a cautious downward trend in interest rates in Western Europe.

In Stockholm, the Bank of Sweden announced a reduction in its discount rate, the fee on loans to banks, to 10 percent from 11 percent. The central bank said the cut was an effort to spur domestic investment.

The moves are a response to a gradual decline of interest rates in the United States and reflect political pressure to stimulate economic growth if it can be done without seriously weakening exchange rates.

In Britain, Barclays and Midland Banks took the lead in making the cut and other banks were expected to follow suit. The reduction set the scene for a drop in home mortgage rates from 15 percent. Building societies were expected to lower the rates Friday.

The pound held steady on foreign exchange markets after the rate cuts were announced, edging up to \$1.8105 in London trading from Wednesday's \$1.8103.

The Financial Times industrial share index jumped 8.4 points to 567.9.

The cut by British banks was their sixth in five months. British base rates have been declining slowly since they were raised to 16 percent last October. At that time, the government was signaling its alarm about the depreciation of the pound.

West European governments and Japan have put heavy pressure on President Reagan to adopt policies that would bring down U.S.

By John Holusha  
New York Times Service

DETROIT — Bendix said that it had acquired about 5.5 million shares of stock in RCA, or about 7.4 percent of the shares outstanding, and that it had no intention of buying any additional RCA stock.

Bendix also promised Wednesday not to purchase any more RCA shares for 30 days and pledged to give RCA 48 hours' notice if, thereafter, it did decide to increase its investment.

Although Bendix remains free to buy additional shares after the 30 days elapse, a source close to RCA said: "It's all over. No one enters into this kind of agreement if he plans to come back in 30 days."

Bendix had said Monday that it had acquired more than 5 percent of RCA's shares and that it might buy as much as 9 percent. The announcement touched off speculation that it was either preparing to start a takeover bid, or force RCA to sell one of its high-tech divisions to Bendix at a favorable price. Bendix has given no indication about when it purchased the RCA shares.

RCA was the second most actively traded issue on the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday, closing at \$20.50, up 50 cents a share, on volume of 1.27 million shares. At that price, Bendix's holdings are worth about \$112.7 million. As recently as a week ago, RCA was trading in the \$17-a-share range.

that interest rates will stay as high as they are," he said.

Also in contrast to Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Pöhl said he did not think that, in forming its economic policy, the United States should place heavy emphasis on the impact that policy might have on Western Europe.

Asked about the U.S. budget deficit, Mr. Pöhl said it would be inappropriate for him to comment on the administration's fiscal policies. But he also said that "central banks are not the only ones responsible for interest rates." Other factors, he said, include fiscal and wage and incomes policies.

Mr. Pöhl enthusiastically praised Mr. Volcker. Many U.S. economists who describe themselves as monetarists, including Beryl Sprinkel, undersecretary of the Treasury, have praised the Bundesbank for the way it runs its monetary policy but criticize Mr. Volcker for allowing the U.S. money supply to fluctuate too widely over short periods.

Mr. Pöhl has answered that it is impossible to control the money supply precisely over weeks, or even months.

Mr. Pöhl said Wednesday that he agreed with Mr. Volcker. "I couldn't do it," the West German said.

But he added, "We don't think it's wise to have the volatility of interest rates that you have in this country," and said the Bundesbank considered the level of interest rates and the Deutsche mark's value on the foreign-exchange markets, as well as the money supply, when setting policy.

Auto Union to Resume Negotiations With GM

DETROIT — The United Auto Workers union said Thursday that it had decided to resume contract talks with General Motors here Friday morning.

The scheduled talks represent the third attempt to reach agreement on GM demands that the union accept measures to cut labor costs. The UAW recently agreed to a contract with Ford Motor requiring the union to make significant concessions.

Alfa of Mexico, Bankers Discuss Company's Debts

MEXICO CITY — Alfa Group, Mexico's largest private conglomerate, is conferring with bankers about restructuring part of its medium- and long-term foreign debt, a company spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman denied reports that Alfa might declare a moratorium on its foreign debt of more than \$2 billion. He said Alfa is consulting "with some foreign banks" about the possibility of delaying payment on a portion of the principal owed on medium- and long-term debt. He declined to identify the creditors involved.

Last month, following the peso devaluation, Alfa sent a note to creditors asking for a two-week grace period on servicing its debt, but the note was withdrawn four days later without any reason being given.

The Mexican government recently agreed to loan the company 17 billion pesos (\$373 million). To raise additional cash to pay its short-term debt, the company sold three large subsidiaries in the latter half of 1981, the spokesman said.

He said Alfa's foreign short-term debt was "between a fourth and a third of the total owed to banks abroad."

Russian Gold Sale 60 Tons in Month, Haig Tells Panel

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union sold 60 tons of gold in January, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

Mr. Haig said the sales, higher than in any other recorded month, were the result of an increasing need for hard cash.

The sales compared with 200 tons for the whole of last year, he said.

Mr. Haig made the disclosure during an exchange on the effectiveness of Western trade sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union following imposition of martial law in Poland last December.

U.S. Executives Foresee Drop in Capital Spending

WASHINGTON — U.S. business executives are scaling back spending plans for expansion this year, with inflation-adjusted capital spending now estimated to decline 1 percent from 1981, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.

Such a decline would be the first since 1974. But inflation-adjusted, or real, spending for new plants and equipment rose only 0.1 percent last year, a statistic the report described as "about the same as in 1980."

In a January version of the same government spending survey, executives running non-farm businesses estimated real capital spending this year would decline about 0.5 percent.

The Reagan administration has been hoping that spending for business expansion would help pull the nation out of recession. But continuing high interest rates, which make borrowing to support such spending expensive, have stifled expansion.

Spending to expand U.S. plants and buy new equipment rose only 0.8 percent in 1980, earlier reports said. By comparison, such spending rose 7.3 percent in 1979 — the latest non-recessionary year.

Thursday's report said that in the latest survey — conducted in January and February — executives estimated total capital spending of \$345.1 billion this year. That would be a 7.3-percent increase over last year, but a 1-percent decline after discounting for inflation, the report said.

## Bendix Stops Buying RCA Stock for Month

RCA reacted bitterly to Bendix's disclosure with a personal attack on William M. Agee, Bendix's chairman and chief executive officer, saying he "has not demonstrated the ability to manage his own affairs, let alone someone else's."

One source said the indicative wording of the statement was intended to tell Mr. Agee that any takeover attempt would be resisted on all levels, including the issue of Mr. Agee's competence as a manager.

Mr. Agee has been criticized for his stormy relations with his executives and board members. He has conceded that he was romantically involved with Mary E. Cunningham, who was Bendix's vice president for strategic planning until forced to resign over a controversy about her relationship with Mr. Agee.

The tone of RCA's response to Bendix's statement Wednesday was conciliatory. RCA said it "expressed its appreciation of Bendix's confirmation of its status as an investor and the confidence expressed in the future of RCA."

Bendix said it "welcomed" RCA's comments. Officials of both companies declined comment on the apparent contradiction between Bendix's statement that it had "no intention" of buying more RCA stock and its promise to cease such purchases for only 30 days.

Earlier, David Taylor, a spokes-

man for Bendix, had said Bendix was "a bit surprised and disappointed" by the virulence of the attack on Mr. Agee.

The company repeated Wednesday its previous statement that the RCA shares had been purchased "solely as an investment."

"Since its investment position was acquired below RCA book value and significantly under the estimates of the value of RCA's operating entities, Bendix believes the RCA investment has good prospects to become a profitable part of its portfolio," Bendix said.

Securities analysts have praised Agee's abilities as an investor, saying he has shown a keen sense of timing in buying undervalued securities and properties and selling them at the peak of their value.

Citicorp to Arrange \$1.2-Billion Loan For Mobil Fuel Plant in New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — New Zealand Synthetic Fuels Corp. said Thursday that Citicorp International will arrange about \$1.2 billion of credit for Mobil's planned synthetic gasoline plant at Motomui in the North Island province of Taranaki.

The financing, which would be the largest ever for an industrial project in New Zealand, is to consist of export credits and a syndi-

## Selloff in Technology Cuts Short NYSE Rally

NEW YORK — A selloff in the technology stocks ended an attempted rally on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday, and stock prices closed mixed.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up only 0.67 at 805.56 after rising more than 3½ points by early afternoon. The average changed direction after Honeywell announced that first quarter computer revenue will be below expectations, with a "significant" adverse effect on earnings.

The company said that the lower revenue will result from lower than expected shipments in the quarter. Declines led advances by 770 to 640, and volume slipped to 52.96 million shares from the 59.44 million traded Wednesday.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said Thursday's action demonstrates that "the market is filled with nervous traders who are quick to panic, mainly because in the past the one who panicked first was usually right."

Mr. Metz called the Honeywell news "demoralizing," particularly on top of an increase in the prime rate by two Detroit banks to 16½ percent from 16 percent. Only four major banks have dropped their prime rate to 16 percent, and analysts are concerned that the downward moves are temporary.

On the NYSE floor, Honeywell dropped as much as 6½ after its news and ended the day off 5½ at 64½. A wave of selling engulfed other technology stocks as well, with Teletype off 4¼ to 112½, Digital Equipment down 2¼ to 72½, Prime Computer off 1¼ at 17½, Storage Technology losing 1½ to 24½, Datapoint down ¾ to 20½, Data General down ¾ to 28½, Computervision off 1¼ to 23½ and IBM a ¾ loser to 58½.

Treasury Secretary Donald T.

## Marathon Gets Merger Approval

NEW YORK — Marathon Oil shareholders Thursday approved a merger with U.S. Steel Corp. by a more than two-thirds vote. It was the second largest such merger in corporate history.

Marathon did not give the vote count, but two-thirds was needed for approval. No other details were immediately available.

The Commerce Department said Thursday that business inventories fell \$2.08 billion, or 0.4 percent, in January to a seasonally adjusted \$506.68 billion.

January's decrease followed a revised decline of 0.7 percent in December. The December decline, which had been the first monthly drop in inventories since November, 1975, had been estimated at 0.4 percent.

In corporate news, U.S. Steel Corp. said Thursday its earnings for the years 1981 and 1980 would have been lower than those it reported had it acquired Marathon Oil at the start of 1980.

The company made the disclosure in its annual report. But it cautioned that "These pro forma results do not represent results which would actually have been obtained if the combination had been in effect during the periods covered."

Cadbury Schweppes said Thursday it has agreed to acquire the equity of Duffy-Mott, a subsidiary of American Brands, for \$60 million.

Gulf & Western Industries reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission that it has acquired 250,000 shares, or 6.6 percent, of the common stock of Hayes-Albion for \$1.6 million.

CSX Corp. will acquire all outstanding stock of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway, officials for both companies announced Thursday.

## Alfa of Mexico, Bankers Discuss Company's Debts

MEXICO CITY — Alfa Group, Mexico's largest private conglomerate, is conferring with bankers about restructuring part of its medium- and long-term foreign debt, a company spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman denied reports that Alfa might declare a moratorium on its foreign debt of more than \$2 billion. He said Alfa is consulting "with some foreign banks" about the possibility of delaying payment on a portion of the principal owed on medium- and long-term debt. He declined to identify the creditors involved.

Last month, following the peso devaluation, Alfa sent a note to creditors asking for a two-week grace period on servicing its debt, but the note was withdrawn four days later without any reason being given.

The Mexican government recently agreed to loan the company 17 billion pesos (\$373 million). To raise additional cash to pay its short-term debt, the company sold three large subsidiaries in the latter half of 1981, the spokesman said.

He said Alfa's foreign short-term debt was "between a fourth and a third of the total owed to banks abroad."



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Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 29th largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits, Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.

## U.S. Executives Foresee Drop in Capital Spending

WASHINGTON — U.S. business executives are scaling back spending plans for expansion this year, with inflation-adjusted capital spending now estimated to decline 1 percent from 1981, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.

Such a decline would be the first since 1974. But inflation-adjusted, or real, spending for new plants and equipment rose only 0.1 percent last year, a statistic the report described as "about the same as in 1980."

In a January version of the same government spending survey, executives running non-farm businesses estimated real capital spending this year would decline about 0.5 percent.

The Reagan administration has been hoping that spending for business expansion would help pull the nation out of recession. But continuing high interest rates, which make borrowing to support such spending expensive, have stifled expansion.

Spending to expand U.S. plants and buy new equipment rose only 0.8 percent in 1980, earlier reports said. By comparison, such spending rose 7.3 percent in 1979 — the latest non-recessionary year.

Thursday's report said that in the latest survey — conducted in January and February — executives estimated total capital spending of \$345.1 billion this year. That would be a 7.3-percent increase over last year, but a 1-percent decline after discounting for inflation, the report said.

## Marathon Gets Merger Approval

NEW YORK — Marathon Oil shareholders Thursday approved a merger with U.S. Steel Corp. by a more than two-thirds vote. It was the second largest such merger in corporate history.

Marathon did not give the vote count, but two-thirds was needed for approval. No other details were immediately available.

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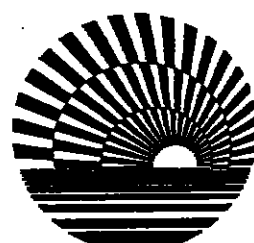
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		March 11, 1982			
Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
3M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	6M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	9M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
12M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	18M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	24M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
36M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	48M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	60M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
72M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	84M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	96M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
108M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	120M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	132M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
144M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	168M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	192M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
216M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	240M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	264M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
288M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	312M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	336M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
360M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	384M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	408M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
432M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	456M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	480M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
504M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	528M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	552M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
576M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	600M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	624M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
648M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	672M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	696M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
720M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	744M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	768M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
792M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	816M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	840M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
864M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	888M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	912M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
936M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	960M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	984M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
1008M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	1032M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	1056M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
1080M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	1104M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	1128M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
1152M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	1176M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	1200M.	14 1/4 - 14 1/2

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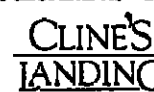


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## Chrysler Plans Treasure Hunts

DETROIT — Dodge truck dealers will hold nationwide treasure hunts this summer for 49 pounds (22.3 kilograms) of gold in an effort to stimulate sales, Chrysler has announced.

At current world gold prices, the total value of the hunt is \$261,000. To be eligible, prospective treasure hunters must buy a Dodge truck.

Chrysler said Wednesday that the hunt will be held in July or August in U.S. state capitals. Contestants will be chosen at random from among those who buy a full-sized Dodge truck. Each of the 2,600 U.S. Dodge dealerships will select one customer to send to its state capital hunt.

## Oil Glut Is Evaporating, Some Experts Believe

By Bhushan Bahree

LONDON — Some experts are beginning to see an end to the oil glut.

This view has taken hold in industry circles in the past week or two. "Only 10 days ago, my answer would have been different," said an official for a major international oil company who now expects that the glut will end by late summer or early fall.

The experts, from both industry and official organizations, reason that a fairly heavy drawing down of inventories by oil companies has almost run its course. Even the slightest rise in demand would require a replenishment that, because of the method of inventory assessment, would exceed the actual increase in oil use, the experts say.

Moreover, the economies of industrial countries are expected to revive somewhat, if only because oil prices are lower and political attention is shifting from inflation to unemployment.

Some prominent members of OPEC recently stressed that they expected a turnaround in the market by summer. Kuwait's oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, for instance, said earlier this week, "It's a matter of waiting it out for three months." If OPEC countries can "wait out" the glut, they can maintain the current OPEC benchmark price of \$34 a barrel.

Support for the Kuwaiti minister's view is coming from the Paris-based International Energy Agency. The oversupply now totals only about 2 million barrels a day, an IEA official estimated.

Oil companies calculate invento-

ry needs on the basis of demand for their oil and oil products. Thus, stocks are held in terms of so many days of demand. At a time of falling demand, as has been the case for months, inventories continue to look large despite heavy reductions. With even a slight rise in oil use, inventories have to be rebuilt rapidly to bring the stocks-to-oil-demand ratio back to the required level.

### "Ride Over"

In addition, the economies of stocking oil at a time of falling prices suggests lower inventories, while the reverse is true when prices are climbing.

Commenting on last weekend's decision by some major OPEC members to reduce output to 18.5 million barrels a day from around 20 million, one oil company official said he believed that OPEC's efforts may prove to be enough to "ride over" the oil glut.

Another oil company official said that until recently he would have said that such cuts would be insufficient to put a floor on the market. "Now I am strongly leaning the other way," he said.

Industry experts believe that a major problem for the oil cartel is Nigeria, an OPEC member that sorely needs oil revenues to meet its development plans. Industry sources say Nigeria has assured its oil customers it will cut its prices \$5 to \$5.50 a barrel to match levels of around \$31 set this month by Britain and Norway, which produce oil of similar quality.

The sources said the Nigerians have promised to make the cut retroactive to March 1 but want to withhold the announcement pending a meeting of OPEC oil ministers scheduled for next Friday in Vienna.

Unless some compromise to take care of Nigeria's needs is worked out at next week's meeting, the country could spoil OPEC efforts to prevent further price reductions by cutting oil output.

[Reuters quoted authoritative

sources in Lagos as saying that Nigeria believes OPEC must assure it of a fair share of the market before Nigeria can be expected to help the cartel defend prices. The sources said that, to satisfy Nigeria, the Saudis would have to cut their output to 6 million barrels a day from the current ceiling of 7.5 million.] But a new round of price-cutting by OPEC probably would be the last before the market stabilizes again, analysts say.

None of the experts is predicting a shortage of oil in the near term, however. "Besides the 2-million-barrel-a-day oversupply, there is a comfortable cushion of around 3 million barrels a day," an IEA official estimated. "We're talking about a rough equilibrium emerging," he said.

## OECD Gathering Sharply Divided On Export Credit

AP-Dow Jones

PARIS — Representatives of 22 Western industrial nations ended a two-day meeting here Thursday without agreeing on new guidelines for government-backed export credits. The present arrangement expires May 16.

The meeting, hosted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, was organized to allow participants to state their positions in preparation for a May 6 meeting.

The arrangement, which sets minimum interest rates for export credits according to their duration and the status of the borrower, has been in effect in its present form since mid-November.

No agreement was expected at this week's session because of the wide divergence of views. The United States pressed for increases in export-credit charges as part of the Reagan administration's desire to move them closer to market rates. The Japanese want lower export-credit rates.

## Firms Weigh Future With Tokyo Exchange

By John Marcom Jr.

TOKYO — Foreign brokers in Japan have weighed the Tokyo Exchange's move to lift its bid on foreign members, but few have expressed an eagerness to sign up if and when they get the chance.

Membership would give foreign brokers the obvious advantage of direct participation in the world's second-largest stock market in terms of total capitalization. But brokers said it would come at a high price — the equivalent of \$4.3 million in fees and surety deposits would have to be paid upon joining the exchange. Moreover, a recent change in rules governing rebates on commissions also reduces the attractiveness of membership, they said.

Even Merrill Lynch, thought by many to be the most eager to get on Tokyo's trading floor, is not committing itself.

"We don't know whether to join or not," said Walter Burkett, general manager of the company's Japanese unit.

No one is going to have to make the decision soon. A majority on the Tokyo Exchange's membership committee has supported plans to allow foreign members to trade directly, but the exchange is not likely to vote on the necessary change in its constitution until later this year, probably by October, an exchange official said.

Brokers said they are not sure whether they will be offered full membership or some lesser status. And a constitutional change alone would not increase the membership ceiling from its present level of 83 occupied seats.

"We don't have any [plan] to

change that," the official said. But brokers said they expect room will be made for at least one foreign concern, given the political attention focused on the exchange-membership issue as an example of Japan's service-sector protectionism. A merger of two member Japanese concerns could create a vacancy, or possibly a connection could be arranged between a member and a foreign company, they said.

"The door is going to be half-open, but it will take a lot of leaning to get in," said one foreign broker.

A chance to participate directly in the Tokyo market is not to be taken lightly, brokers said. "The numbers are pretty impressive," Mr. Burkett said. "With the yen gaining more credibility as an investment currency, the market should continue to grow."

Membership also could offer a useful marketing tool in the competition with Japanese firms for business from less sophisticated, developing-country portfolio managers, brokers said.

Against these uncertain benefits, brokers stack certain costs, especially the \$4.3 million to join the exchange.

"It isn't worth it," said Hisamichi Sawa, a vice president of the Tokyo branch of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields.

Brokers said their operating costs probably would escalate with membership. "Our business is very modest. It simply does not justify that kind of investment," said George Hutchinson, director of Salomon Brothers' Tokyo office, which expects to receive a branch license later this year.

A change being made in exchange rules makes additional revenue that would come with full

membership look less attractive. Until this year, foreign branches received a negotiable rebate of up to 50 percent on commissions paid to member concerns. Beginning in October, however, they will be allowed up to 73 percent, the same level permitted for non-member Japanese firms. Brokers said that would raise their financial returns considerably and would reduce the advantages of membership.

Moreover, brokers said, the present arrangement, under which they must trade through Japanese member firms, has some advantages. As customers of those firms, foreign brokers can get the same range of services from them as ordinary clients.

Foreign brokers said that as full members of the Tokyo exchange, they would have to duplicate the costly and important services, especially research, that they now receive from Japanese firms.

"If we become their competi-

tors, I have great doubts that [the services] would be forthcoming," Mr. Burkett said.

Against these uncertain benefits,

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New Issue  
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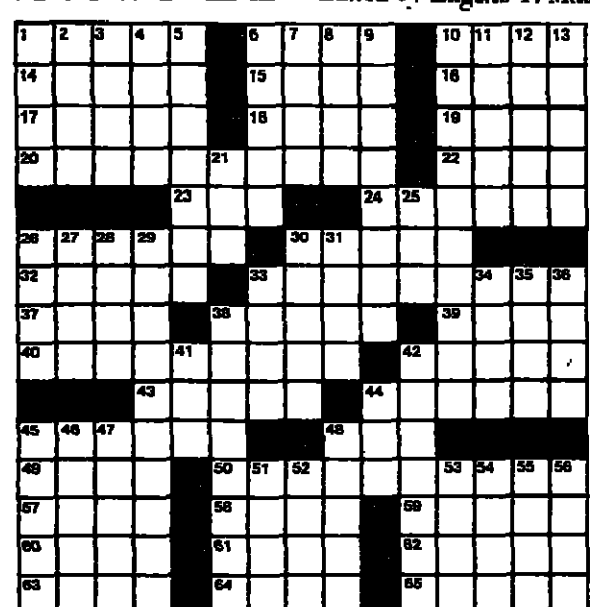








## CROSSWORD — Edited by Eugene T. Malachuk



- ACROSS**
- 1 Fine fiddle, for short
  - 2 Tie band and foot
  - 3 Frolicsome attitude
  - 4 Marie Curie's daughter
  - 5 Ski resort in Utah
  - 6 Wised up
  - 7 Thematic element
  - 8 Male guinea pig
  - 9 Munich's river
  - 10 Enthralled
  - 11 Bernese Alps river
  - 12 Some residents of Leavenworth
  - 13 — sleep
  - 14 Uniform fabric
  - 15 Kipling's "Mother"
  - 16 Metalworking plants
  - 17 Put a ring around Rosie
  - 18 W.W.I. battle scene
  - 19 Prince Albert or chestfield
  - 20 Like Einstein's mind
  - 21 Painting category
  - 22 Peregrinates
  - 23 Take umbrage
- DOWN**
- 1 "O! wither'd is the garland of —": Shak.
  - 2 Pablo Bay, Calif.
  - 3 Grayish white
  - 4 Do a J.P.'s job
  - 5 Rialto acronym
  - 6 — Astor
  - 7 Rhone feeder
  - 8 Cry
  - 9 Pianist Gliere
  - 10 Prefix with rope or lock
  - 11 Ants.
  - 12 opposites
  - 13 Get-together of a sort
  - 14 Breathe fire and fury
  - 15 Nat. of Nagpur (slows)
  - 16 Leads's river
  - 17 Rush-hush
  - 18 Unaware states
  - 19 Dramedary feature
  - 20 Configuration
  - 21 Bulwer-Lytton heroine
  - 22 Bring home the bacon
  - 23 Bit of marginalia
  - 24 Given a turn
  - 25 Seat of Wayne Co., Utah
  - 26 It starts with "in" and ends with "Egypt"
  - 27 Equal utterance
  - 28 Unbends
  - 29 Queen's bread spread
  - 30 — away (eroded)
  - 31 Prevailing taste
  - 32 — Roman citizen?
  - 33 Cicero
  - 34 Revamp, in a way
  - 35 Author of "Critique of Pure Reason"
  - 36 South: Comb. form
  - 37 Corker
  - 38 Type of paper

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
	C	F		C	F		
ALBUQUERQUE	74	54	Fair	MADRID	64	44	Fair
ALGIER	74	54	Fair	MANILA	61	41	Foggy
AMSTERDAM	74	54	Fair	MEXICO CITY	77	61	Fair
ANKARA	74	54	Cloudy	MILAN	74	54	Cloudy
ATHENS	74	54	Fair	MIAMI	74	54	Fair
AUCKLAND	74	54	Fair	MONTREAL	74	54	Fair
BANGKOK	74	54	Cloudy	MOSCOW	5	23	Snow
BEIRUT	74	54	Fair	MUNICH	74	54	Fair
BELGRADE	74	54	Overcast	NAIROBI	74	54	Fair
BERLIN	74	54	Rain	NEW DELHI	28	12	Cloudy
BOSTON	74	54	Cloudy	NEW YORK	49	31	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	74	54	Cloudy	NICE	74	54	Fair
BUCHAREST	74	54	Foggy	OSLO	3	37	Rain
BUDAPEST	74	54	Showers	PARIS	10	49	Showers
BUENOS AIRES	74	54	Fair	PEKING	54	34	Snow
CAIRO	74	54	Cloudy	PRAGUE	5	41	Fair
CASABLANCA	74	54	Cloudy	REYKJAVIK	5	23	Rain
CHICAGO	74	54	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	77	61	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	74	54	Overcast	ROME	74	54	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	74	54	Fair	SALISBURY	24	73	Snow
DAMASCUS	74	54	Cloudy	SANTO DOMINGO	74	54	Fair
DUBLIN	74	54	Showers	SEOUL	25	13	Snow
EDINBURGH	74	54	Cloudy	SHANGHAI	5	23	Snow
FLORENCE	74	54	Stormy	SINGAPORE	51	39	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	74	54	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	31	25	Cloudy
GENEVA	74	54	Fair	SYDNEY	64	44	Snow
HELSINKI	74	54	Cloudy	TAIPEI	26	79	Rain
HONG KONG	74	54	Cloudy	TEHRAN	74	54	Foggy
HOUSTON	74	54	Cloudy	TOKYO	68	51	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	74	54	Cloudy	TUNIS	17	63	Fair
JERUSALEM	74	54	Fair	VENICE	74	54	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	74	54	Fair	VIENNA	9	48	Showers
LIAM	74	54	Cloudy	WARSAW	4	39	Rain
LONDON	74	54	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	74	54	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	74	54	Rain	ZURICH	4	28	Snow

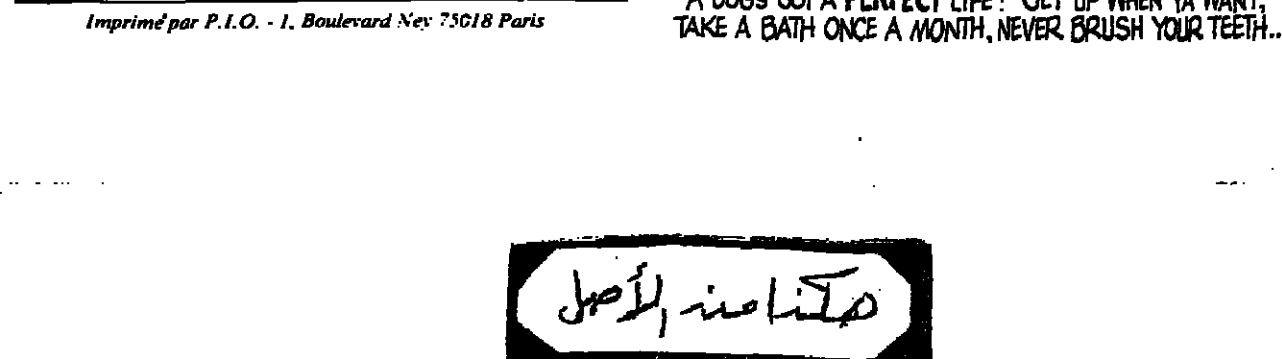
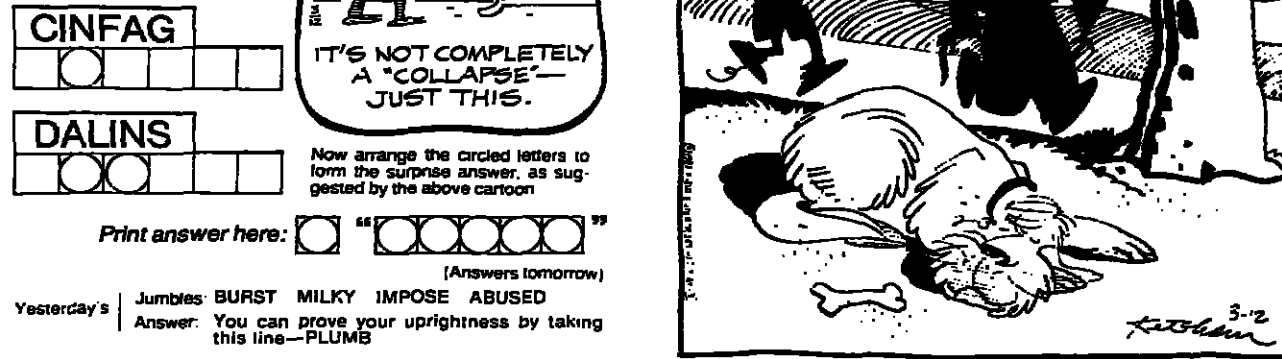
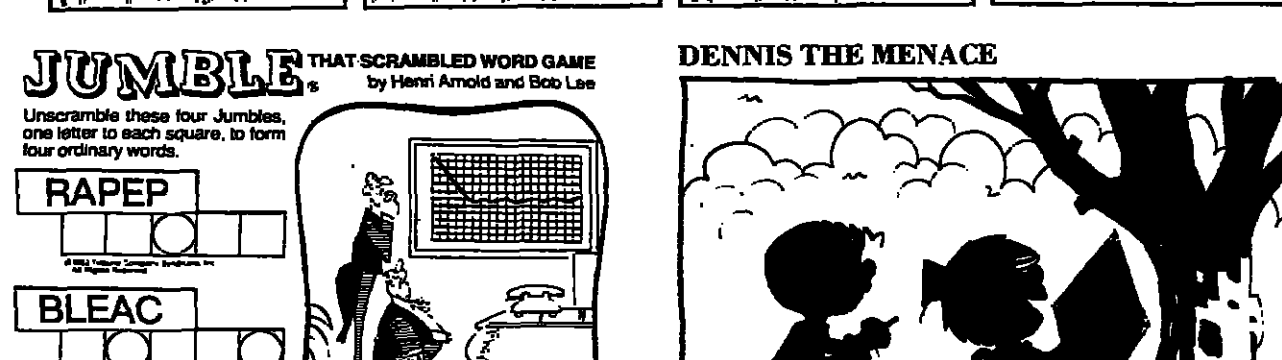
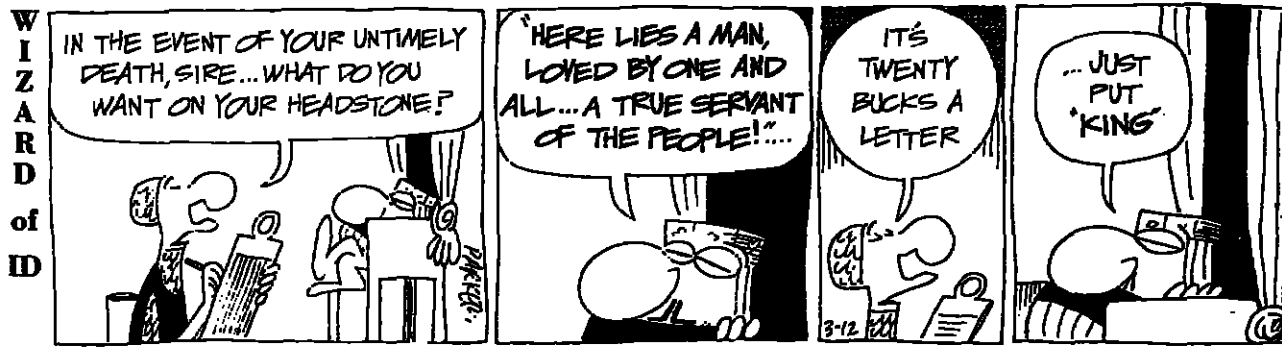
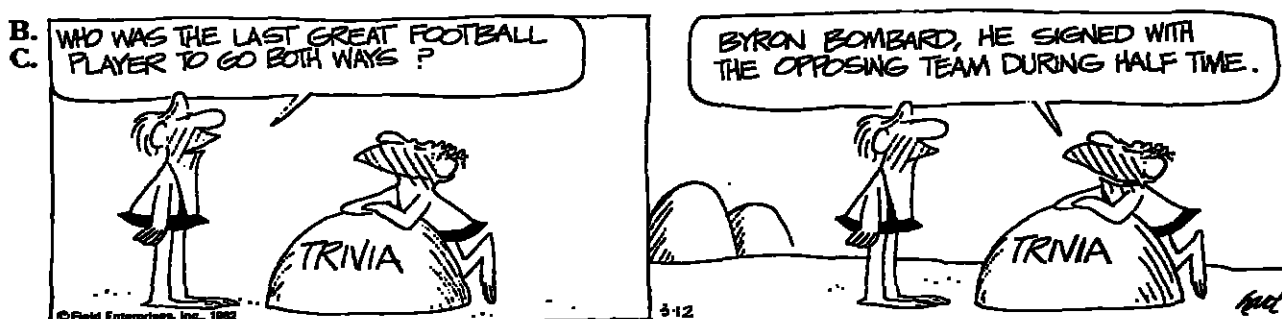
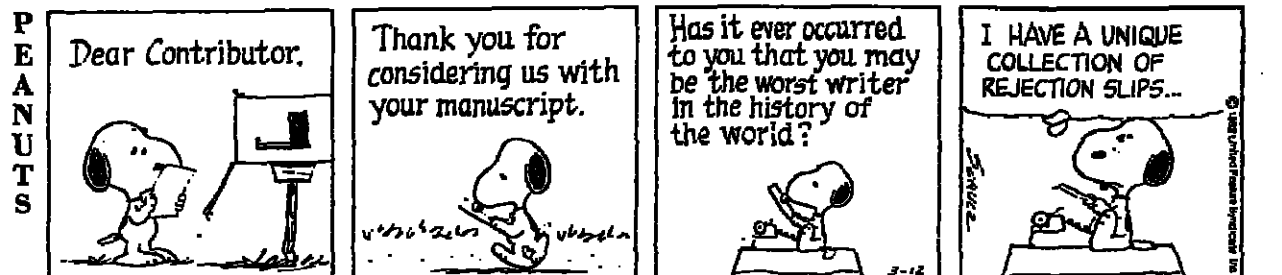
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## BOOKS

## HOW I COMMITTED SUICIDE

A Revere

By C.L. Sulzberger. 216 pp. \$11.95.

Ticknor &amp; Fields, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE is one obvious thing about suicide that C.L. Sulzberger, retired New York Times foreign affairs columnist, does not mention in his "revere": "How I Committed Suicide," a fantasy about what it would have been like if he had done so — though of course he didn't. That obvious thing is imagining how sorry people are going to be when you have done away with yourself. If only you could attend your own funeral and watch them weeping. How they would wish you were still alive.

The reason Sulzberger does not mention such self-pity mixed with anger as a motive for suicide is because it is quite clearly played no role in his own fictional self-destruction. The obvious reasons he gives for choosing to kill himself and his beloved beagle, Christopher, are these: The death of his wife, Marina, in 1976 and the consequent loneliness; his "mandatory" retirement for reasons of age (65) from The New York Times in 1977, which deprived him of a way to lose himself in his work; and the sense he felt that he had outlived his art. "How right Donne was, I thought," when he wrote, "Moe thinks I have the keys of my prison in mine own hand, and no remedy presents it self so soon to my heart, as mine own sword." — "except it was mine own gun and not my sword."

The latent reason, to judge from the book, would seem to be a fair amount of self-loathing, for not having made much of his life. "I suffer increasingly from insomnia (as well as introversion). The combination made me suddenly realize with horror that in all my long life I had never done a single thing of which I could be genuinely proud: no act of true courage, generosity, sacrifice, or even pure kindness. It is appalling to contemplate — which I did."

"Christopher and I had had a good life — enthusiastic, generous, and tender. . . . But I — apart from the blessing of Marina and the children — had wasted life, only tasting it, observing others. My sole accomplishment was now about to happen — a well-conceived death, fine dying."

I even doubt that self-pity or anger were motives for Sulzberger's writing "How I Committed Suicide." He wrote it to meditate on death and suicide, to recall what the wise men of the ages have written on the subjects, and to remember what the great men he interviewed had told him about death. He wrote it as an expression of affection for his companion, Christopher Beagle, so named because a dog

of a beagle's length needs a slightly stretched-out name, and because this particular specimen, "even as a puppy, bore a remarkable facial resemblance to a Greek Orthodox saint, Saint Christopher Cyncephalus, of whom two portraits appear on icons in the Byzantine Museum in Athens and two others on icons in Moscow's Tretyakov Gallery."

Finally, he wrote the book to fill up his empty time and to find a use for the travel-diary notes he continued to take out of a habit developed during 40 years of globe-trotting and interviewing for his newspaper column.

Nor can I say that a sense of the self-pity of "How I Committed Suicide" was among my stronger reactions to the book. No, what I felt was a mixture of many other emotions — delight, puzzlement, magnetism, boredom and irritation. I felt delight at the frankly sentimental portrait of Christopher Beagle, even when it waxes faintly lugubrious: "Paw in hand, we prepare to face this nothingness together." I felt puzzlement over whether the narrator really has the right to take Christopher's life along with his own. After all, though Sulzberger is certain that, considering the animal's devotion, it would not be right to abandon him to a life without his master, elsewhere he concedes that he can never know the dog's real feelings.

## Odd bits of Lore

I felt magnetized by some of the many odd bits of lore that Sulzberger records while rattling around Europe and visiting old acquaintances — an inside account of the July, 1944, plot to assassinate Hitler, told by a young conspirator who was caught and imprisoned but escaped execution; or Milovan Djilas' reflections on fishing that Sulzberger wrote down while visiting the Yugoslav dissident: "I think if I didn't fish with such enthusiasm I would not have rebelled against the central committee. My thoughts become clarified as I fished. My individuality and integrity developed. Subconsciously I changed."

I felt bored by the droning tone of many of Sulzberger's diary entries. And I felt irritated by his not having bothered to edit his book even to the extent of removing the repetitions.

All the same, despite Sulzberger's avoidance of self-pity, some part of me felt that Sulzberger was doing away with his life. And when, in the final paragraphs of the book, he blows "the head off my beloved Christopher" and pulls the trigger on himself, I even found myself wondering, as one always does when one hears about a suicide, if there was ever any small thing I could have done to interfere with the act. So when I closed "How I Committed Suicide" and looked at the happy photo of the man and the dog on the back of the dust jacket, with the caption underneath, reading "C.L. Sulzberger and Christopher are alive and well in Greece," a tiny voice spoke up inside my head, and whispered, "Isn't this having it both ways?"

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE of the most bewildering areas for the average player is the bid in the opponent's suit. When made directly over the opening bid, it can have — by agreement — a wide assortment of meanings: the upper unbid suit; the top and bottom unbid suits; two suits of the same color; a big unspecified hand; or even natural, with length and strength in the enemy suit.

At later stages below the game level, the bid is usually a vague suggestion that game should be reached. But it can be a natural attempt to play in the enemy suit, especially when the opponents are doubling repeatedly for penalties, or if the bidder has been silent.

There is one auction that most average players would treat as a cue-bid, but that most experts regard as natural: One club. Pass. One heart. Two hearts.

And many experts would go further, and treat as natural a two-club bid by the fourth player, instead of two hearts.

To enter the bidding in a balancing position when both opponents have bid and your left-hand opponent is known to have five cards in your suit might appear suicidal. Few players, even experts, do such a thing in a bridge lifetime. This makes South's action on the diagrammed deal rash and ridiculous or brilliant and imaginative depending on your viewpoint. Since it succeeded, the more complimentary adjectives seem to be appropriate.

The hero sitting South was John Lowenthal of New York, who has a well-earned reputation for devising bids that would not occur to his fellow experts. Since he has been winning far more than a fair share of New York events for the past two years, we may conclude that his ventures are profitable. He reported this episode in the Greater New York Bridge Association's Post Mortem, an excellent publication skillfully edited by Barry Paul, also of New York.

After a forcing one no-trump response to one heart, East-West came to rest in two diamonds, a contract that could have succeeded for a good score. They might have done even better if South had re-opened with a double, for North would no doubt have passed. But Lowenthal imperiously played in West's known five-card suit. He thought it likely that his partner held at least two hearts, inasmuch as East would tend to give a preference to hearts if he held a doubleton.

West's double was foolish, since his hearts and his hand were no better than he had indicated. He led his singleton club, and South worked out the distribution correctly. East would have had one spade with four of them; so, West's pattern had to be 4-5-3-1.

Accordingly, South rose with the ace in dummy, led to the diamond ace and played a small spade. He thought it likely that West held the ace-queen and was happy when the queen appeared on his left.

West would have done best to shift to the trump king, saving a trick in dramatic fashion, although not defeating the contract. In practice, he led a diamond, and South ruffed and played another spade. West won with the ace and played his last diamond for South to ruff.

South cashed the spade king and ruffed his last spade with the trump queen to reach this position:

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South

1 C Pass 1 N 1 C Pass

2 C Pass 2 H 2 H Pass

3 C Pass 3 S 3 S Pass

4 C Pass 4 D 4 D Pass

5 C Pass 5 D 5 D Pass

6 C Pass 6 D 6 D Pass

7 C Pass 7 D 7 D Pass

8 C Pass 8 D 8 D Pass

9 C Pass 9 D 9 D Pass

10 C Pass 10 D 10 D Pass

11 C Pass 11 D 11 D Pass

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13 C Pass 13 D 13 D Pass

14 C Pass 14 D 14 D Pass

15 C Pass 15 D 15 D Pass

16 C Pass 16 D 16 D Pass

17 C Pass 17 D 17 D Pass

18 C Pass 18 D 18 D Pass

19 C Pass 19 D 19 D Pass

20 C Pass 20 D 20 D Pass

21 C Pass 21 D 21 D Pass

22 C Pass 22 D 22 D Pass

23 C Pass 23 D 23 D Pass

24 C Pass 24 D 24 D Pass

25 C Pass 25 D 25 D Pass

26 C Pass 26 D 26 D Pass

27 C Pass 27 D 27 D Pass

28 C Pass 28 D 28 D Pass

29 C Pass 29 D 29 D Pass

30 C Pass 30 D 30 D Pass

31 C Pass 31 D 31 D Pass

32 C Pass 32 D 32 D Pass

33 C Pass 33 D 33 D Pass

34 C Pass 34 D 34 D Pass

35 C Pass 35 D 35 D Pass

36 C Pass 36 D 36 D Pass

37 C Pass 37 D 37 D Pass

38 C Pass 38 D 38 D Pass

39 C Pass 39 D 39 D Pass





Andre Leand returning a shot to Billie Jean King last week in Los Angeles.

## Leand and the Minis of Tennis

By George Vecsey

NEW YORK — Every week there are more of them — Billie Jean's spiritual granddaughters. They struggle into the satellite tournaments or they blast right into the major circuit, the way Andre Leand did last week.

Maybe they are even too young to remember King's maiden name or her prime-time opera buffa match with Bobby Riggs, but they are old enough to swing a racket and get on an airplane by themselves.

"We call them 'minis,'" says Barbara Potter, all of 20, one of the leaders of this winter's women's tennis tour. "It seems that every week there's another mini."

Leand, 18 years old and 5 feet 8 inches tall, is almost too old and too imposing to be a mini. But there she was in Los Angeles last week, in her first tournament as a pro, knocking off 14-year-old Kathy Rinaldi in last summer's mini and 18-year-old Claudia Kohde before running into Grandma King herself Friday night.

Golden Age Dawning  
King, 38, who entered the tournament at the last moment while visiting her parents in Long Beach, prevailed over Leand in a tiebreaker, 3-6, 6-0, 7-6. Later she said: "I think I aged 20 years because she ran me around the court all night."

The arrival of Potter into the top eight and Leand into the major circuit makes it appear that the golden age of female tennis is only just now emerging. In the 1970s, which seemed to be golden, there was usually one acknowledged champion and a few challengers.

In the 1980s, the minis are attacking from all sides — as intense and hungry as the male tennis rats of the last decade, who affected the grunting of Connors, the swagger of Vilas, and the ponytail of Guiseppe.

The minis have been taught by Grandma King, even if subliminally, that it's all right to aspire. "Billie Jean has done a lot for women's tennis," Leand says. "She helped pave the road for us."

Stunned Pride  
Leand's paved road included Princeton University, the only school to which she applied. She wanted to major in political science and play tennis for Princeton and prepare to be a professional all at the same time.

But excellence caught up to her months before she had expected it. Last summer she was given a last-moment spot in the U.S. Open, and she topped Renee Richards, Andrea Jaeger and Julie Harrington before running into Potter in the fourth round.

As she staged her rampage at Flushing Meadows, her parents observed with what seemed to be an outsider to be stunned pride. They had given her tennis lessons, watched her win the Macabiah tournament, cheered as she advanced in major junior tournaments. But they also wanted her to go to college.

"Money is not a factor here," Dr. Paul Leand said last September. "We all feel some girls have turned professional too soon. But I also know it is very hard to do two things well at the same time."

Andrea arrived at college several days late, because of the open, and "fell in love with Princeton," she said recently. "I have three roommates in a quad dormitory, I enjoy staying up until 2 and 3 o'clock doing homework. I loved my psychology classes, reading about Freud, three-hour labs."

Her fall schedule also included a 9 a.m. Spanish class — "myself and 12 football players," she says. "I guess we all wanted to get our classes as early as possible so we could practice in the afternoon."

She was part of Louise Gengler's Princeton tennis squad, and she studied tennis with Fred Stolle as well as with Richards, who, as Richard Raskin, had once played on the Yale tennis team with Dr. Leand.

Help From Richards  
"Renee helped me a lot before my match against Andrea Jaeger," Leand recalls. "General things like being consistent but aggressive, serving well, staying in the point until I got the right shot, using my power to my advantage."

Still an amateur, Leand entered several circuit tournaments when her Princeton schedule permitted. In the first, in Chicago, she advanced to the quarterfinals against Martina Navratilova, who is coached by Richards.

After a service break, Leand took a 3-2 lead in the third and deciding set. But as Leand recalls, "I missed a few first serves and Martina attacked my second serve and made some good shots."

Navratilova won the third set, 6-4, and later said: "I have never seen anybody hit as hard as her. I can hit harder sometimes, but she hits hard all the time."

Exhibition Baseball  
Wednesday's Games  
Jackie Mason & Pittsburgh 1  
Toronto 7, Philadelphia 2  
Montreal 5, Montreal 5  
Los Angeles & Boston 12, Toronto 1  
New York (N.Y.) & Edward Collins & 10 innings  
Chicago (Ill.) & Kansas City 2  
Detroit 9, Minnesota & 11 innings  
San Diego & California & 10 innings  
St. Louis & San Francisco 5  
Chicago (Ill.) (55) & Oakland 4  
Cleveland & Chicago (Ill.) 1  
Seattle 12, Arizona State 9  
University of Miami, Fla. 7, Baltimore 6  
New York (N.Y.) & Texas 1

The raves from Navratilova were not necessarily fed into the computer, but the scores were. Soon Leand's name began spilling out of the computer faster than she could have predicted.

Automatically Qualified  
After three tournaments, still as an amateur, she was ranked 29th on the circuit. That meant she could automatically qualify for major tournaments, week after week.

The match against Martina showed my potential," Leand says. "As soon as I could get into the events, I wanted more experience on the circuit. I couldn't accomplish everything I wanted — academically, in college tennis and on the pro circuit."

She consulted her parents, her coach and a dean at Princeton and found them all supportive. "The dean said he realized I could get my degree later but you can't start a tennis career at 35," she said.

Barely half that age, Leand turned pro for last week's event in Los Angeles. After beating Rinaldi, 7-5, 7-5, she says she never gave a thought that, for the first time in her life, she had earned money by winning a match.

"It's nice," she said. "It will help pay for the lessons and the travel, which are so expensive, but the main thing is to get experience right now."

School Future Unclear  
She is finishing her first year at Princeton and is undecided whether to enroll full-time or part-time next fall. "How I do will help determine that," she says.

But she vows to keep learning, although her dorm and her psychology courses are thousands of miles away. Some of the young men and women on the tour stopped learning anything but tennis at the age of 12 or 15, while others struggle to educate themselves.

"Maybe it gets boring after 10 years, but it's exciting to me," Leand says. "I've got friends on the tour like Betsy Nagelsen and Leslie Allen, who are definitely not the kind of people who would stay in a hotel room all day. I've been all over Los Angeles (last week). You give up a lot, but you gain a lot, too."

Leand's gains have come faster than expected, even if she couldn't handle King last week. In her first tournament as a professional, she established herself as one of the biggest and the best of the minis.

## One of Baseball's Memorable Holdouts Bo Belinsky vs. Los Angeles Angels — 20 Years Ago

By Scott Ostler

LOS ANGELES — Fernando Valenzuela's money problems with the Los Angeles Dodgers has resurrected the memory of one of baseball's greatest salary holdouts — 20 years ago this spring. The player was a rookie lefthander with a winning smile and an aversion to conditioning, and his contract stalemate was with a Los Angeles team.

It was Bo Belinsky vs. the Los Angeles Angels. The holdout was unique because Belinsky had not pitched one pitch in the major leagues. He had knocked around the minors for five years, and the Angels bought him from Baltimore for \$25,000.

Belinsky proceeded to make history by holding out before he even made the team.

Belinsky did not want a million dollars. From the Angels he wanted a thousand.

Belinsky thought the Angels should pay him the 1962 major league minimum annual salary of \$7,500, but they offered him the minor league minimum of \$6,500. "I can make more than that playing pool," he said.

Belinsky, then 25, already had a reputation as a major league pool hustler and ladies' man. He wanted to play for the Angels, but he did not want to crawl.

The Angels finally told him to come to camp unsigned. Then they would work things out, the team said. Finally he signed — for \$6,500. Then he made the team, bumping his salary to \$7,500. For two months he was the greatest bargain in the history of sports. He won his first five games, one of them a no-hitter against the Orioles.

That earned Belinsky a \$3,500 bonus, which he wisely invested in a new, candy-apple red Cadillac convertible.

About this time, as Belinsky said, "The situation became totally unworkable." Walter Winchell and Hazza Hoppper came around, then came the agents, and everyone wanted to fix their little starlets up with Belinsky so they could get in Winchell's column.

A lot of them made it. Belinsky? He faded faster than a Valenzuela screwball. He bounced around the majors for nine years, winning a total of 28 games. He dated Mamie Van Doran. He married a former Playboy Playmate of the Year.

Out of baseball, he got heavily into booze. He and the playmate got divorced. In 1975 he married again, to the heiress to a lumber baron's fortune. He met her when

he rescued her from a giant wave in Hawaii. Then he got divorced again.

Today he lives in a beach house a half-hour drive from Honolulu. He body surfs and hikes and does counseling work for kids with alcohol and drug problems.

Reached by telephone, Belinsky offered some insights into the Valenzuela situation. "I can understand why Mr. Fernando Valenzuela is going for all he can get," Belinsky said. "You can't blame the guy. I think he's for real. He's not the usual type of rookie. He's unusually talented, a gifted type of guy, along with being of Spanish descent. I don't think the Dodgers could pay him enough."

"I was off to a better start than Fernando, I just couldn't maintain it. This young man has what he needs to get the job done. I think he'll be a valuable asset for the next 7 to 10 years. He just has a tremendous amount of ability, you can see it."

"If I had the program when I was pitching that I have today, I could have been close to a 20-game winner. I just couldn't dedicate myself. I think this young man has that dedication. This is very important. I was more a suspect than a prospect. Fernando, I'd say, is a good investment."

World Series winner, he's not bashful. "I've been in baseball too long to know that no one ever does it by himself," he says. "But also the Phillies never did it until I got there."

Last Pennant in '45  
If the Cubs ever win the World Series during his regime, Green can take the credit. The last time the Cubs won the World Series was in 1908. And of their 10 National League pennants, the last was in 1945.

"I was 11 years old then," Green replied now when asked if he recalled that 1945 pennant. "I didn't know the Cubs existed."

Not many people know or care that the Cubs exist now except for that cult which seems to cherish the team's tradition of failure and frustration. In reorganizing the franchise, Green has discovered that some Chicago people don't want him to make too many changes too quickly.

"They're great, loyal fans," he said, "but changes seem to bother them. I don't know how they'd handle a winner."

But the changes had to be made in the franchise purchased from the Wrigley family by the Chicago Tribune Co. last June for \$22 million. "We've made a lot of deals," he

said, "but changes seem to bother them. I don't know how they'd handle a winner."

Green, of course, was hired by the Cubs after he had changed the Philadelphia Phillies' work habits. The Phillies had never won a World Series since 1913, the year Green cracked the whip in the clubhouse as if he were in a circus cage with lions and tigers. And when he's asked about his contribution — as the manager of that

World Series winner, he's not bashful. "I've been in baseball too long to know that no one ever does it by himself," he says. "But also the Phillies never did it until I got there."

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"I think they'll get together at around the half-million mark. I think that's a fair price for both of them, you know what I mean?"

Belinsky, however, was a little worried about Fernando's recent marriage. "I was a carefree guy in the majors," he said, "and a lot of people said, 'Bo, take yourself more serious, get a wife and a family.' Gradually it seeped in and I tried it. From a carefree guy, I married a Playmate of the Year, got serious and I became an alcoholic. I'm not saying marriage caused my alcoholism, but I'll tell you, it sure pushed it in the right direction quickly."

"Then people said, 'Don't be so serious.' I had to go back to the old way of thinking. I always had the right idea. I just couldn't put it in the right perspective."

So his career was a flop, but his holdout was memorable. Baseball players have made a lot of progress in the last 20 years, but a rookie like Valenzuela still finds himself following in Belinsky's footsteps: Fight for what you think you're worth, then sign for what they'll give you.

Valenzuela Goes Home  
HOUSTON (UPI) — Valenzuela has accused the Dodgers of being inflexible in negotiations



Bo Belinsky

...an Angel not so sweet.

and has headed back to Mexico without signing a contract. In an interview Wednesday, Valenzuela told the Houston Chronicle that he would not sign the one-year, \$350,000 contract offered by the Dodgers.

Yankees; it's Lee Elias's clubhouse. Elias, the Cubs' new manager, was one of Green's coaches in Philadelphia.

"I needed somebody I knew and I needed faith that he would be doing things my way," Green said. "Lee's been successful at all levels in baseball. He handles pitchers well, he handles kids well."

All of Green's changes are designed to provide the Cubs with the respect they haven't had in recent years.

"With the Phillies, we always knew we were going to beat 'em," he recalled. "We knew the Cubs either would beat themselves eventually or they'd create a situation we could take advantage of. I've talked about how you could see the losers' look even in the Wrigley Field ushers. Losing permeates everybody. Losing shrinks people. Losing deteriorates people. Losing destroys people."

Green also has ordered cosmetic changes at Wrigley Field. "It's been an old, dirty ballpark," he said. "It's still old, but we're cleaning it up, painting it, putting up some flags and putting in a Cubs Hall of Fame, but the ivy will be the same. Can't change the ivy."

No reason to. Green ivy fits the new tradition too.

## Only the Ivy Escapes the Greening of the Chicago Cubs

By Dave Anderson

MESA, Ariz. — Outside the little stucco clubhouse the familiar red-white-and-blue logo of "Cubs" within a "C" for Chicago was mounted on a blue striped background. But something new had been added underneath it — the phrase "Building a new tradition."

In script, Green script. Green, as in Dallas Green, the new general manager who is hoping to change everything about the franchise except the ivy on Wrigley Field's outfield wall.

That new tradition eventually will include night games at Wrigley Field, where so far the only light has been God's.

"Down the line, night games have to come," Green was saying now, in his blunt, burly manner. "But there are many other problems that have to be faced first, night games will have to wait."

But night games won't have to wait. The Cubs after he had changed the Philadelphia Phillies' work habits. The Phillies had never won a World Series since 1913, the year Green cracked the whip in the clubhouse as if he were in a circus cage with lions and tigers. And when he's asked about his contribution — as the manager of that

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## British Dancers Move Nearer Skating Title

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, Britain's ice-dancing stars, moved closer to retaining their title Thursday with a near-perfect score and scenes of wild enthusiasm in the World Figure Skating Championships.

In the original set pattern dance, five of the seven judges gave the British pair full marks of 6.0 for artistic impression. The other two scored them 5.9. And a crowd of 2,000 in at Brøndby-Hallen gave the Britons a standing ovation.

With only Friday night's free dancing to come, Torvill and Dean led the field with the Soviet pair of Natalia Bestemianova and Andrei Bukin in second place. Judy Blumberg and Michael Siebert, the U.S. national champions, were third.

Sabine Baess and Tassilo Thierbach won the pairs title Wednesday night as the title went to East Germany for the first time. Marina Pestova and Stanislav Leonovich of the Soviet Union won the silver medal. The American brother and sister team of Catlin and Peter Carruthers won the bronze.

It was only the second time in 18 years that the Russians had failed to win the pairs title. Their winning sequence from 1965 was previously broken only by Americans Tai Babilonia and Randy Gardner in 1979.

Claudia Kristofco-Binder of Austria, the European champion, led the chase for the women's title after the three compulsory figures. She had 0.6 points.

Exhibition Baseball  
Wednesday's Games  
Jackie Mason & Pittsburgh 1  
Toronto 7, Philadelphia 2  
Montreal 5, Montreal 5  
Los Angeles & Boston 12, Toronto 1  
New York (N.Y.) & Edward Collins & 10 innings  
Chicago (Ill.) & Kansas City 2  
Detroit 9, Minnesota & 11 innings  
San Diego & California & 10 innings  
St. Louis & San Francisco 5  
Chicago (Ill.) (55) & Oakland 4  
Cleveland & Chicago (Ill.) 1  
Seattle 12, Arizona State 9  
University of Miami, Fla. 7, Baltimore 6  
New York (N.Y.) & Texas 1



Sabine Baess and Tassilo Thierbach waiting to hear the results of the pairs event at the World Figure Skating Championships.

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division				Midwest Division			
W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	44	15	.744	San Antonio	38	21	.645
Philadelphia	41	17	.703	Memphis	35	24	.593
New Jersey	32	26	.550	San Diego	34	25	.574
Chicago	28	30	.483	Portland	31	28	.524
New York	25	33	.431	San Jose	28	31	.475
Pacific Division				Southwest Division			
W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	42	20	.680	Phoenix	38	24	.613
Golden State	38	24	.613	Sacramento	35	27	.563
Phoenix	35	27	.563	San Antonio	32	30	.517
Portland	31	31	.500	San Diego	28	34	.450
San Diego	28	34	.450				

## Texas University Fires

The Associated Press

AUSTIN, Texas — Abe Lemons, who often masqueraded as the clown coach of college basketball, was fired Wednesday by the University of Texas after a disappointing Longhorn season.

Lemons, 59, came to Texas six years ago "to see if I can make it in the big time," after coaching at Oklahoma City University and Pan American in Edinburg, Texas. His teams won Southwest Conference co-championships in 1978 and 1979, and his 1978 squad became the only Longhorn team to win the National Invitational Tournament.

Transactions  
BASEBALL  
SEATTLE MARINERS — Signed Jim Moyer, Dave Eider, Manny Castillo and Domingo Roman. Released Edwin Nunez, Ron Shobers and Sam Walters. Pitchers, and Tito Naranjo, outfielder.

FOOTBALL  
PITTSBURGH PIRATES — Sold the contract of Steve Wallace, to Cleveland of the American Football League.

LOS ANGELES RAIDERS — Signed Jack Snow, wide receiver coach.

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS — Signed Luther Haden, defensive back; Ron Hervey, running back; and Brian Williams, tight end.

SAN FRANCISCO 49ERS — Announced the retirement of Earl Slick, running back.

WASHINGTON REDSKINS — Signed Joe Londergan, cornerback, to a series of three, one-year contracts.

HOCKEY  
NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE  
DETROIT RED WINGS — Fired Wayne Moxley, head coach. Named Billy Dean interim head coach for the remainder of the season.

U.S. College Basketball  
Methodist Invitational Tournament  
First Round  
Purdue 76, Western 70  
Illinois 134, Iowa 104  
Dartmouth 76, Connecticut 75  
Texas A&M 88, Louisiana 76  
Washington 66, Brigham Young 62

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